Human eyes
design
Origin of life?
Trees of life?-
Smaller is simpler?-
DNA proves evolution?-
Mitocohdrial DNA
Fossils prove evolution?-
Punctuated Equilibria
Horse Evolution?-
Evolution of fork
Dinos became birds?-

Who is right quotes-
What should we do?-
Invitation

CREATION SCIENCE EVANGELISM

Seminar Part 4B: *More Lies in the textbooks.*

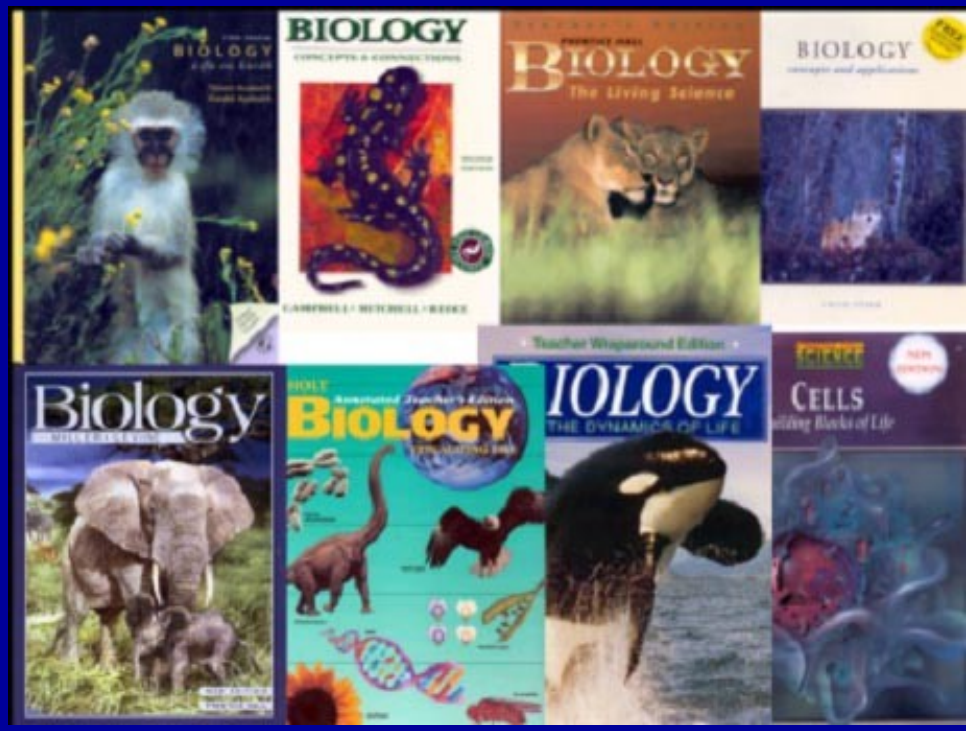
Session 8 of 14

A Creation Seminar

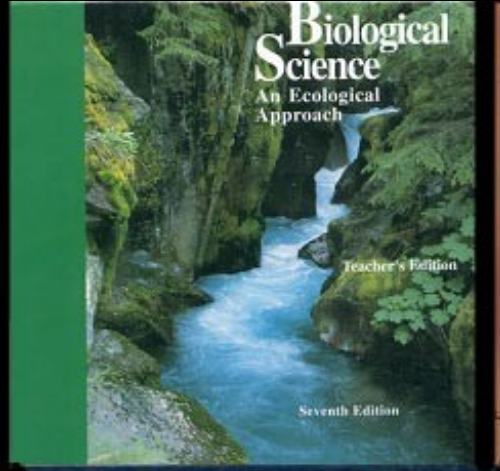
by Dr. Kent Hovind

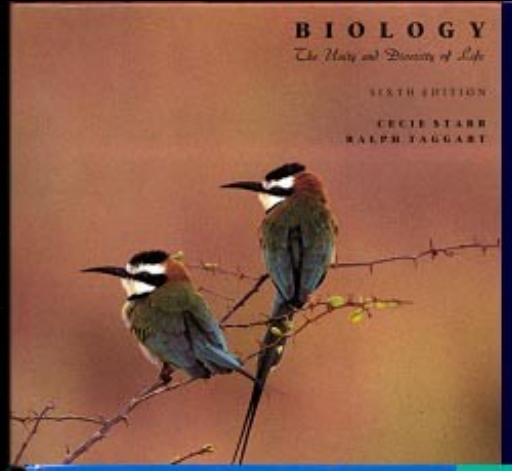
c/o 29 Cummings Road

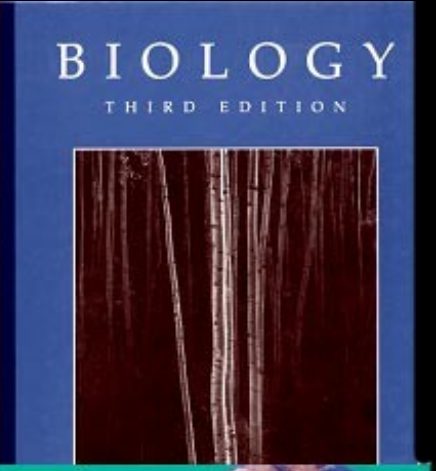
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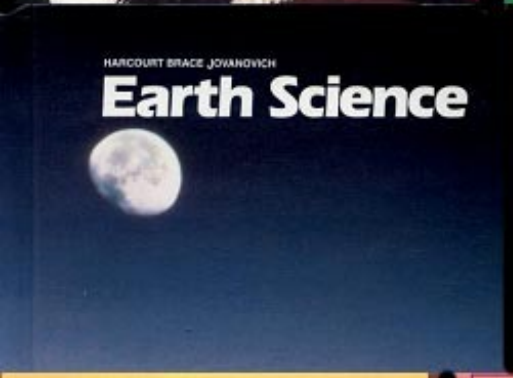


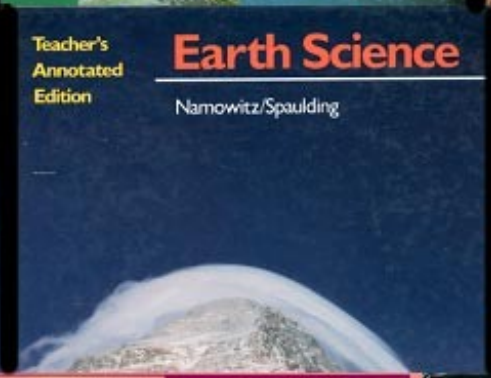


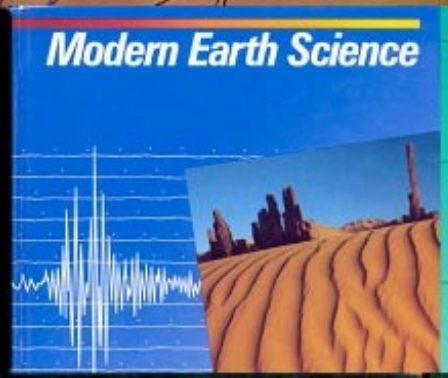

Biological Science
An Ecological Approach
Teacher's Edition
Seventh Edition

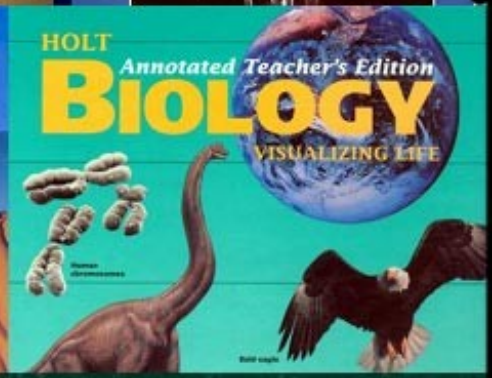

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The Unity and Diversity of Life
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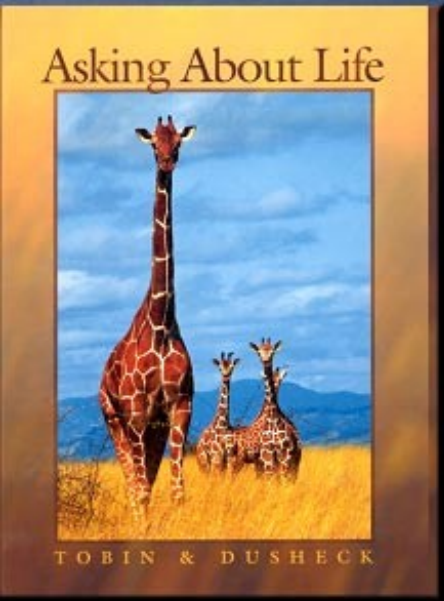

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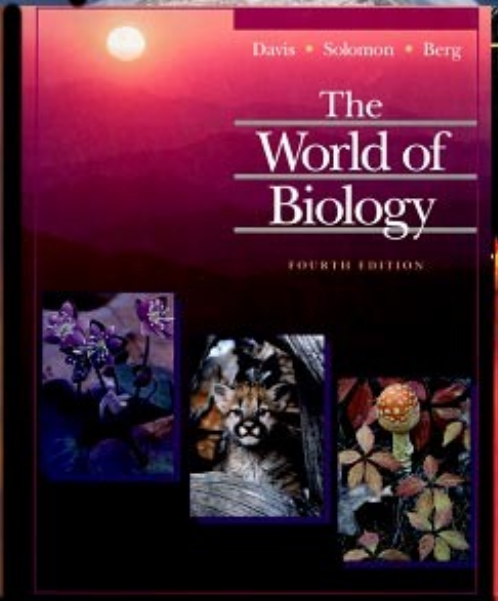

HARCOURT BRACE JOVANOVICH
Earth Science

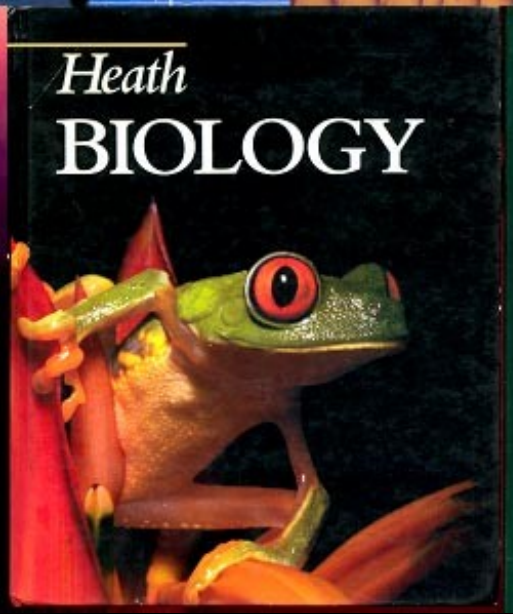

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Earth Science
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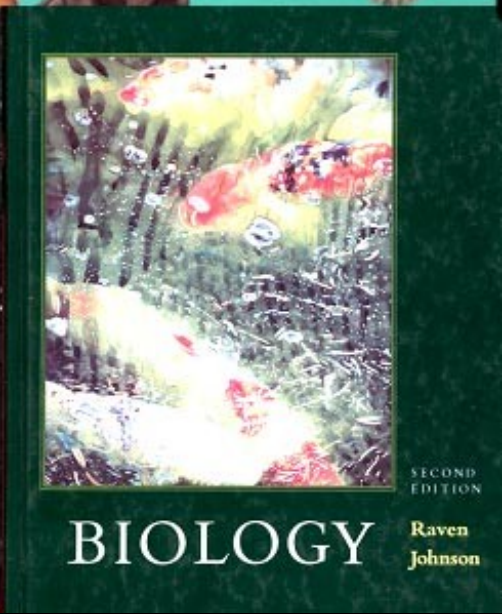

Modern Earth Science


HOLT
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VISUALIZING LIFE

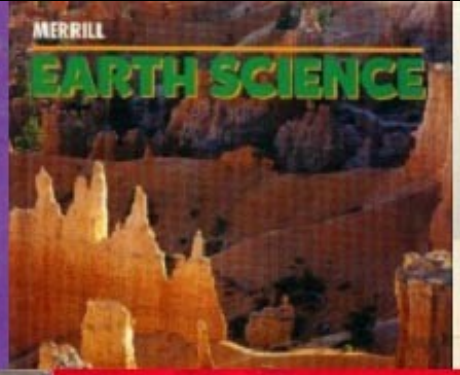

Asking About Life
TOBIN & DUSHECK

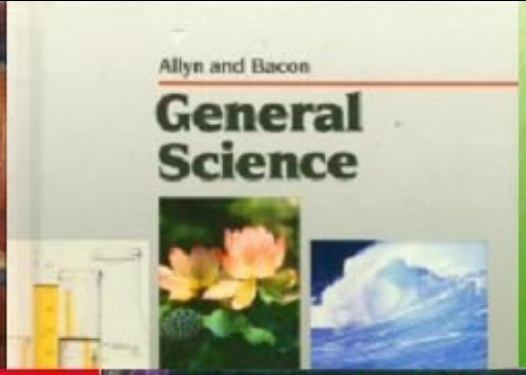

Davis • Solomon • Berg
The World of Biology
FOURTH EDITION

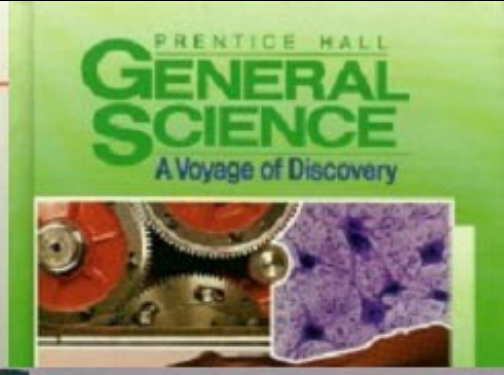

Heath
BIOLOGY

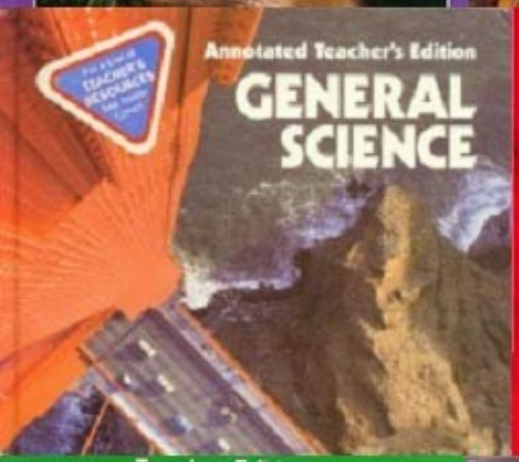

SECOND EDITION
BIOLOGY
Raven
Johnson

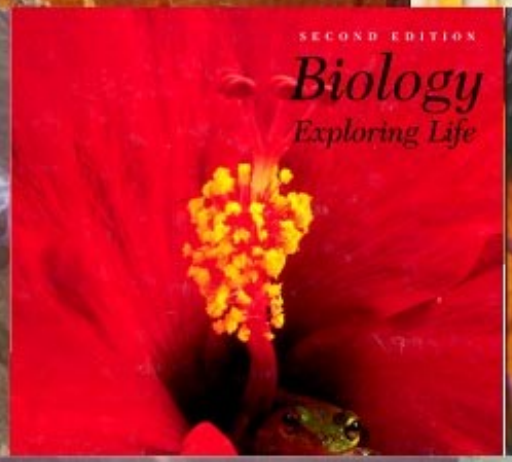

MERRILL
Science
1


MERRILL
EARTH SCIENCE

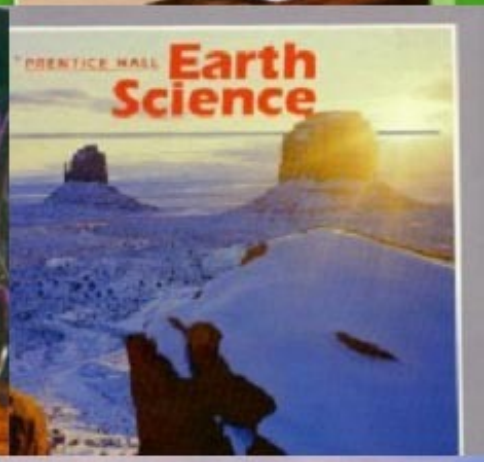

Allyn and Bacon
General Science

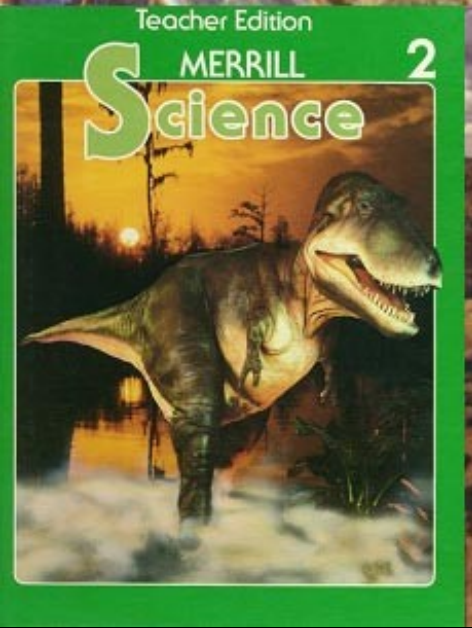

PRENTICE HALL
GENERAL SCIENCE
A Voyage of Discovery

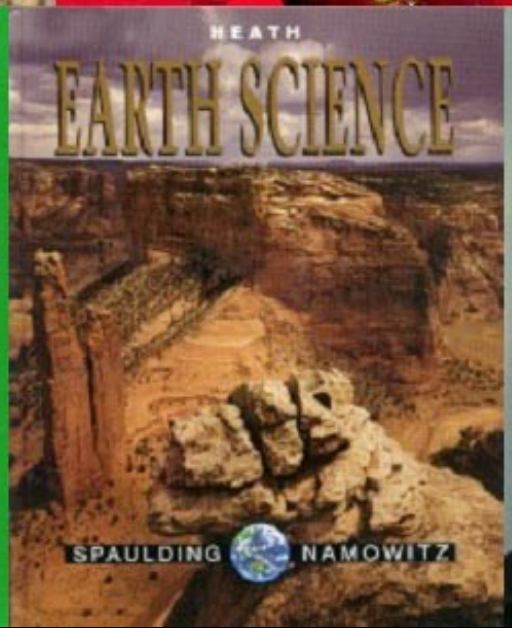

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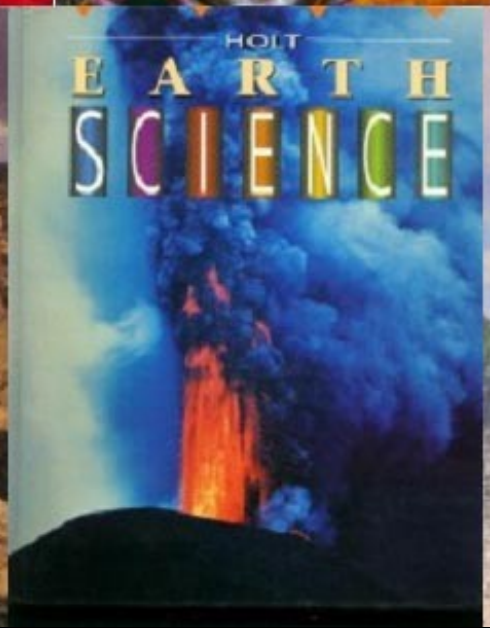

SECOND EDITION
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Exploring Life

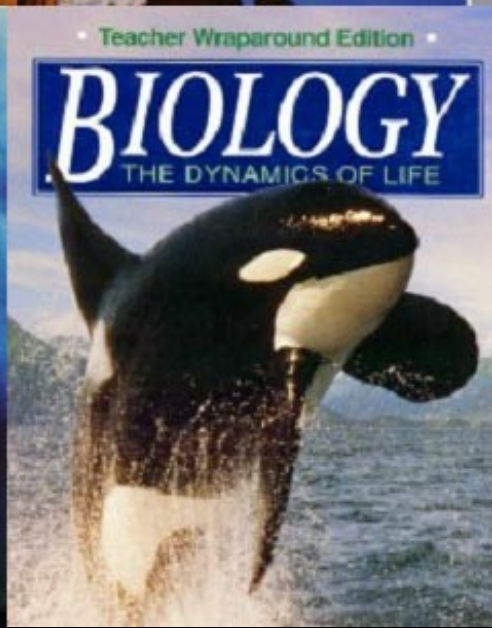

Journey Into Life

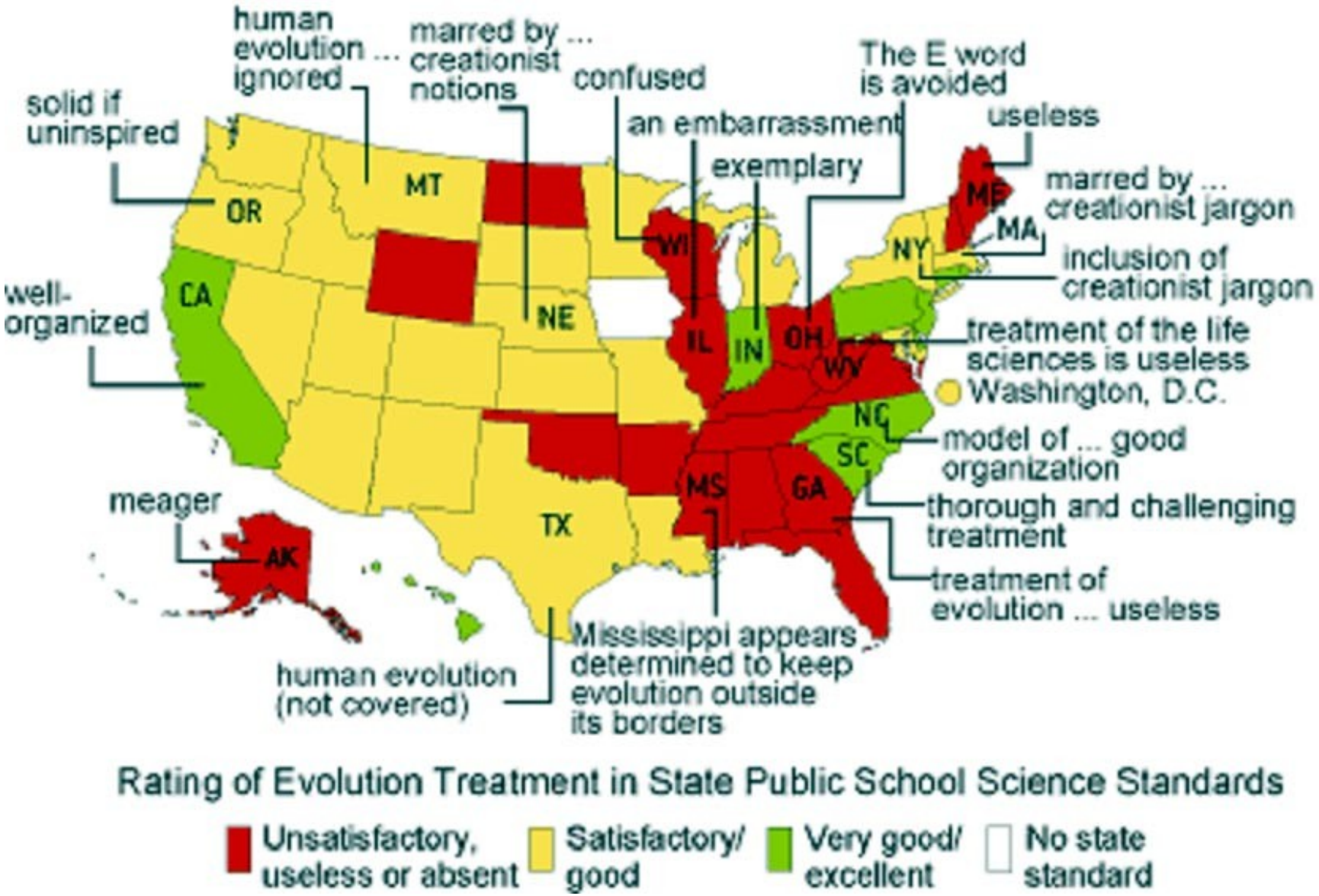

PRENTICE HALL
Earth Science


Teacher Edition
MERRILL
Science
2


HEATH
EARTH SCIENCE
SPAULDING
NAMOWITZ


HOLT
EARTH SCIENCE


Teacher Wraparound Edition
BIOLOGY
THE DYNAMICS OF LIFE



How the biased folks at “Scientific” American view the situation.
http://www.sciam.com/2002/0302issue/0302numbers.html

“It results from this explanation that the theory of evolution is not exact … **Evolution is a kind of dogma which its own priests no longer believe, but which they uphold for the people.** It is necessary to have the courage to state this if only so that men of a future generation may orient their research into a different direction.” **Paul Lemoine director of the National Museum of Natural**

“Scientists who go about teaching that evolution is a fact of life are great con-men, and the story they are telling maybe the greatest hoax ever. In explaining evolution we do not have one iota of fact.”

Dr. T. N. Tahmisian, a physiologist for the









Every weekday from 4:30-6 pm CST the Creation Science Hour (and a half) starts with, “We believe the Bible is literally true and scientifically accurate and the evolution theory is the dumbest and most dangerous religion in the history of planet earth.”

the lies used as "Evidence" for evolution.

1. Grand Canyon was formed slowly by Colorado River.
2. Geologic column shows earth's history.
3. Rocks date fossils and the fossils date rocks.
4. Index fossils.
5. Plants and animals are related.
6. "Change in species" is the real meaning of evolution.

8. The “peppered moth” shows evolution.
9. Comparative anatomy proves common ancestry.
10. Human embryos have “gill slits.”
11. The fetus is not human.
12. The appendix is vestigial.
13. The snake has vestigial legs.
14. The whale has a pelvis.
15. The human tail bone is vestigial.

Let's cover a few more lies in the textbooks, what you can do about it and why this theory is dangerous.

The Bible says:

In the beginning, God created the Heaven and the Earth.



Genesis 1:1

The Bible says:

For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is...

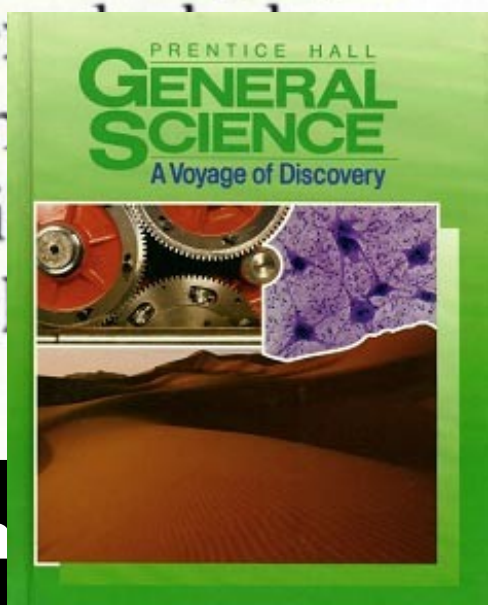


Exodus 20:11

The textbook says

The Birth and Death of the Universe

How was the universe born and how will it end? Most astronomers believe that about 18 to 20 billion years ago all the matter in the universe was concentrated into one very dense, very hot region that may have been much smaller than a period on this page. For some unknown reason, this region e
This explosion is called the **big bang.** On
the big bang was the formation of galaxi
away from one another. This explains w
verse is still expanding.



Prentice Hall General Science, 1992, pa

The textbook says:

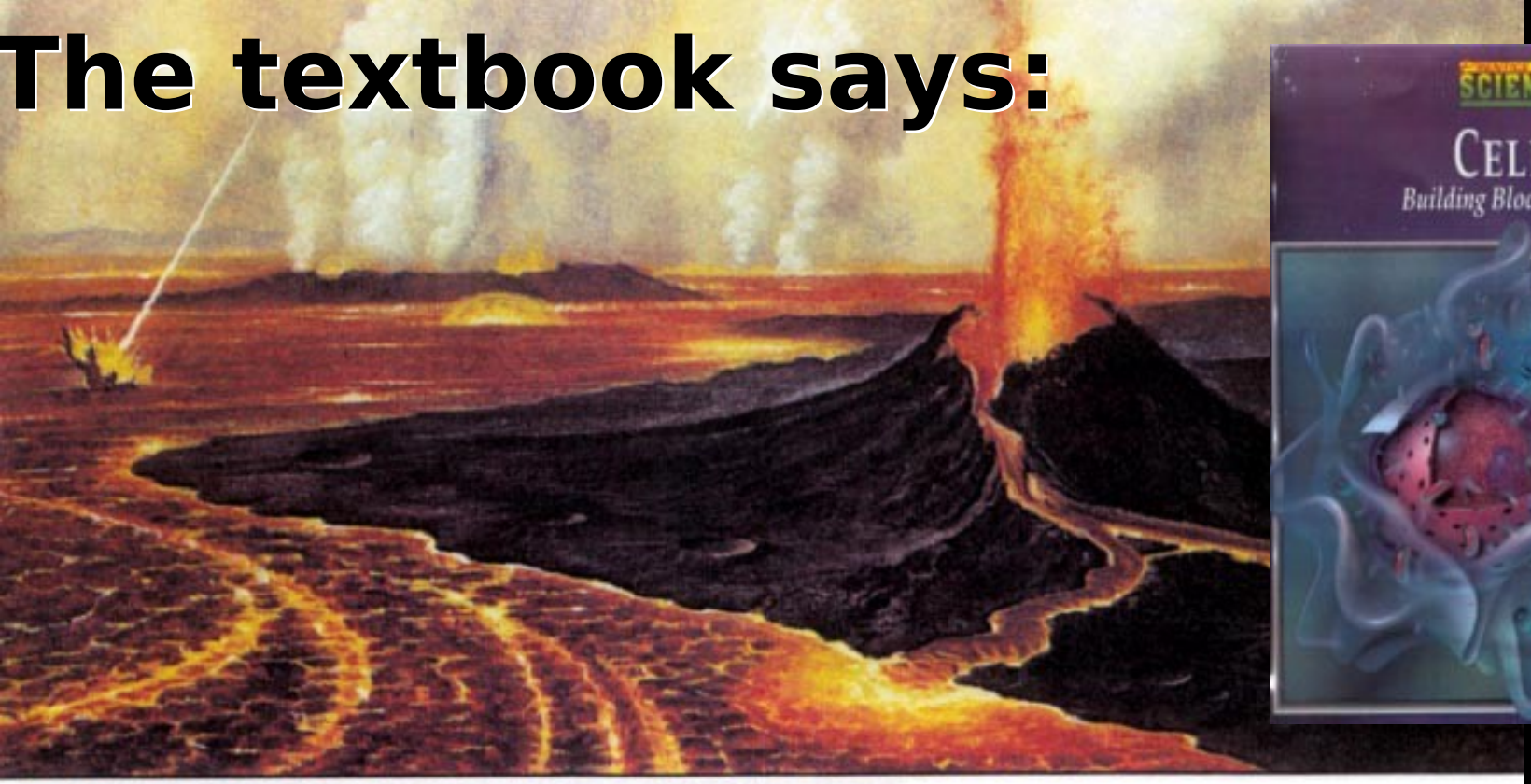


Figure 1–2 *You can see from this illustration of ancient Earth that most modern living things would not easily survive those rugged conditions.*

and that the complete picture has not yet been achieved.

Planet Earth formed about 4.6 billion years ago. (A billion is a 1 followed by 9 zeros!) But it would be more than half a billion years before the planet cooled and a rocky surface was created. And, as you have read, hundreds of millions of years more would pass before the oceans formed.

...the planet (Earth) cooled and a rocky surface was created.

Cease, my son, to hear the instruction *that causeth* to err from the words of knowledge.



Proverbs 19:27

The four and twenty elders fall down before him that sat on the throne, and worship him that liveth for ever and ever, ...saying, Thou art worthy, O Lord, to receive glory and honour and power: for **thou hast created all things,** and for thy pleasure they are and were created.



Rev. 4:10-11

heaven *is* my throne,
and earth *is* my
footstool: what house
will ye build me? saith
the Lord: or what *is* the
place of my rest? Hath
not my hand made all
these things?



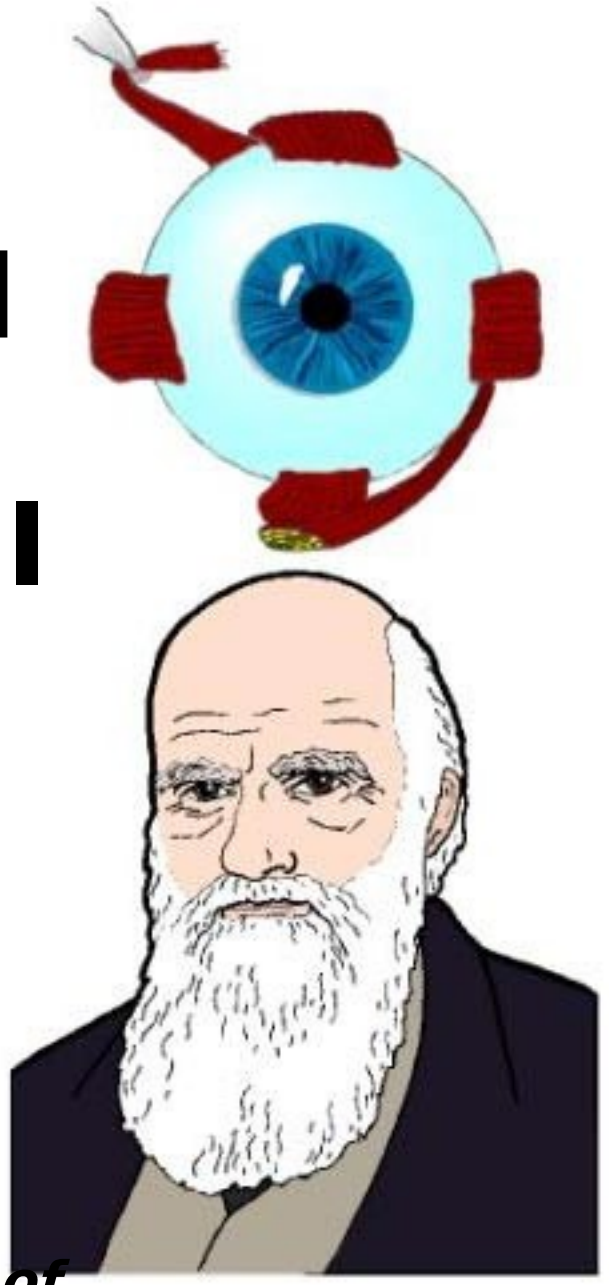
Acts 7:49

He that planted the ear, shall he not hear? he that formed the eye, shall he not see?



Psalms 94:8-9

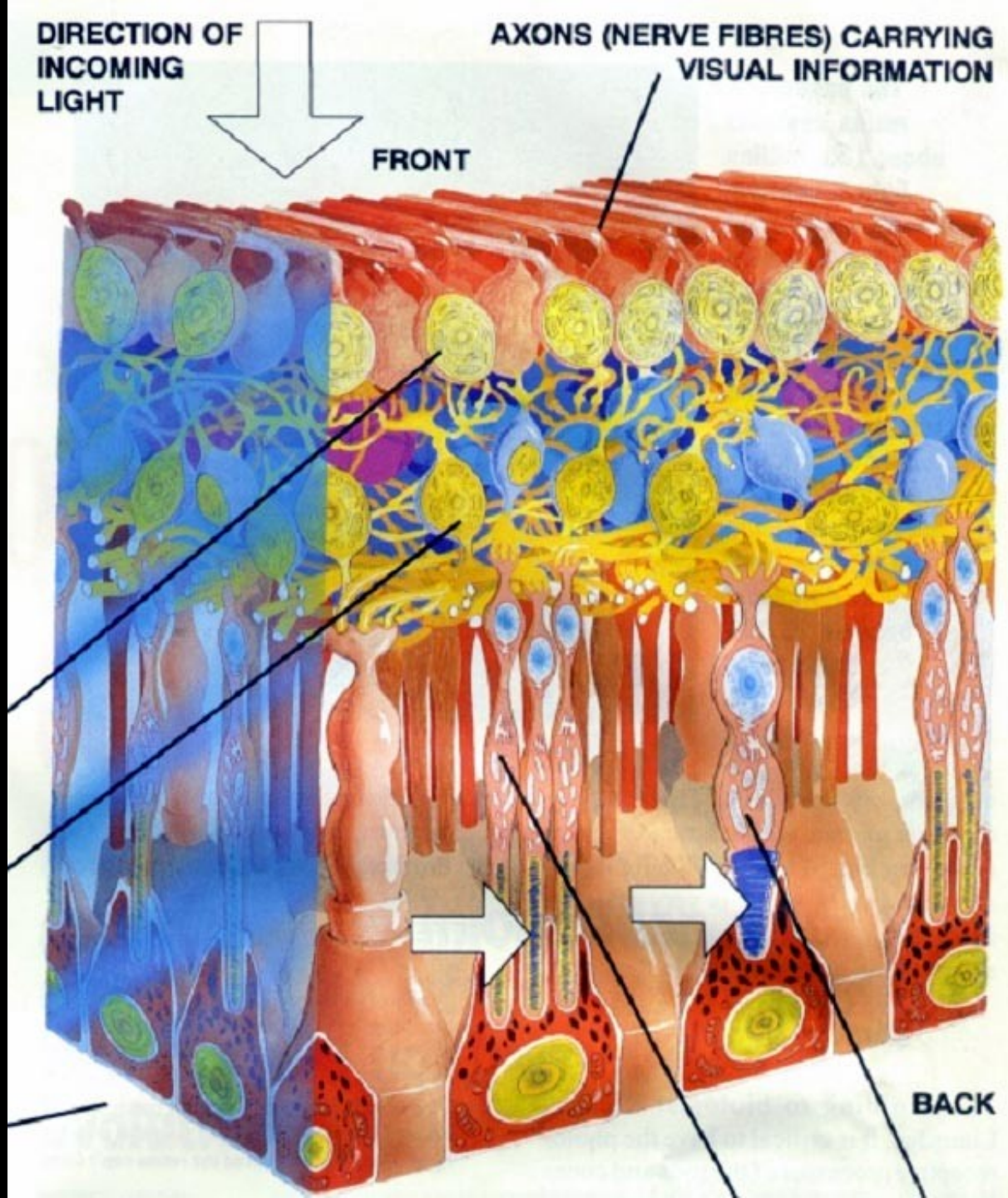
“To suppose that the eye…could have been formed by natural selection, seems, I freely confess, absurd in the highest degree.”
Charles Darwin



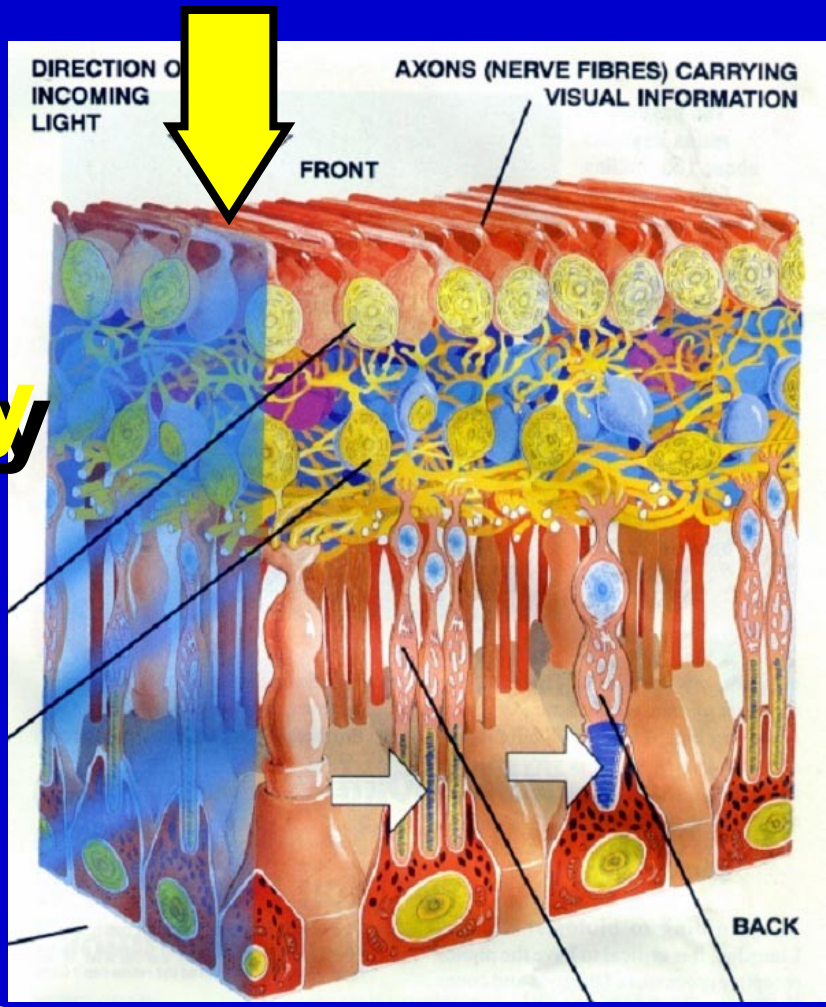
The Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection or The Preservation of Favored

The retina of your eye is less than 1 square inch yet contains over 137,000,000 light sensitive cells!

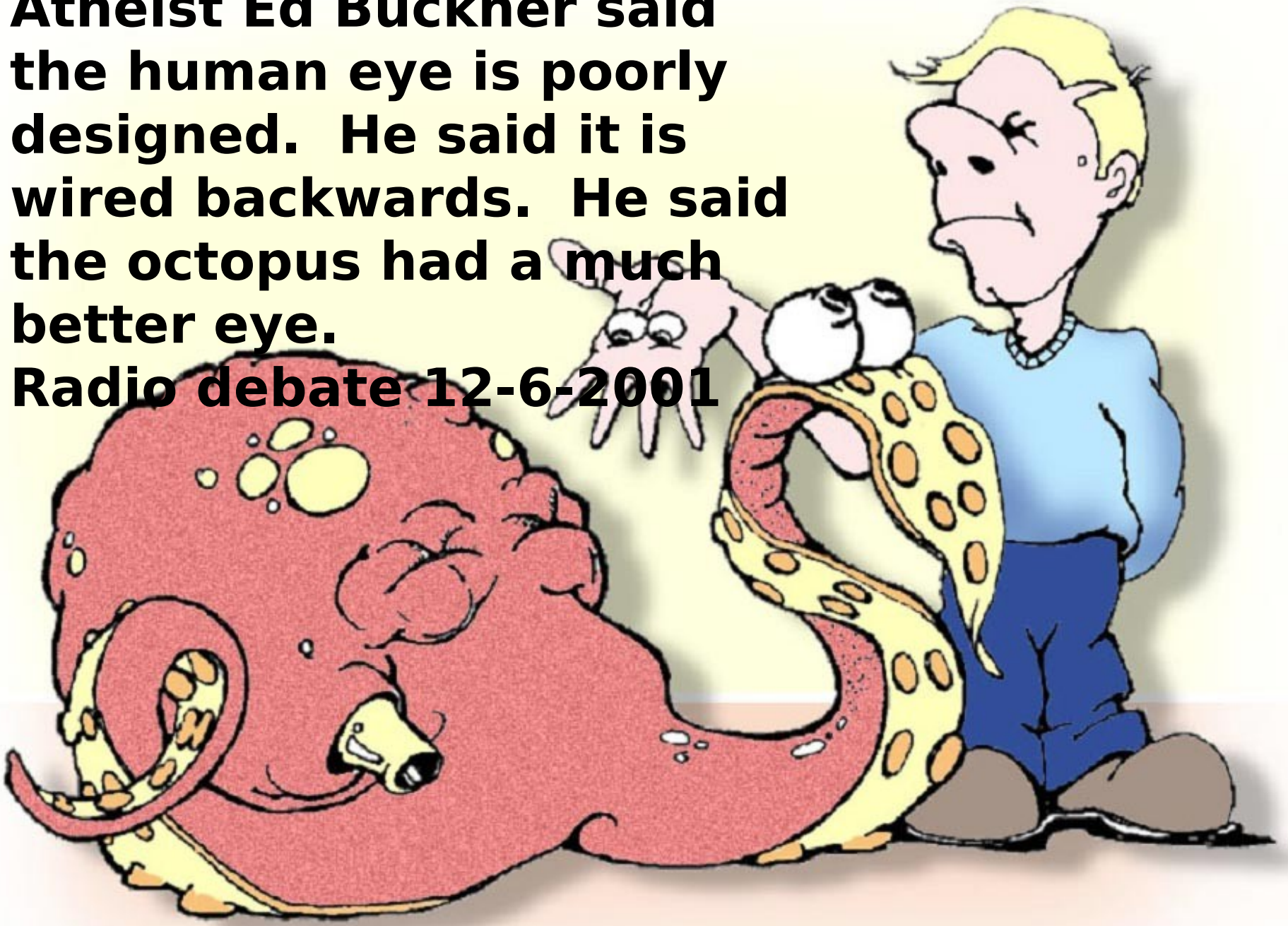
Photo-*Creation Magazine* March-



In a radio debate with atheist Ed Buckner of Buffalo, NY, he told me **the human eye is poorly designed.** He said it is wired backwards with **blood vessels in front of the retina.** He said the octopus had a much better eye because the blood vessels are



Atheist Ed Buckner said the human eye is poorly designed. He said it is wired backwards. He said the octopus had a much better eye.
Radio debate 12-6-2001



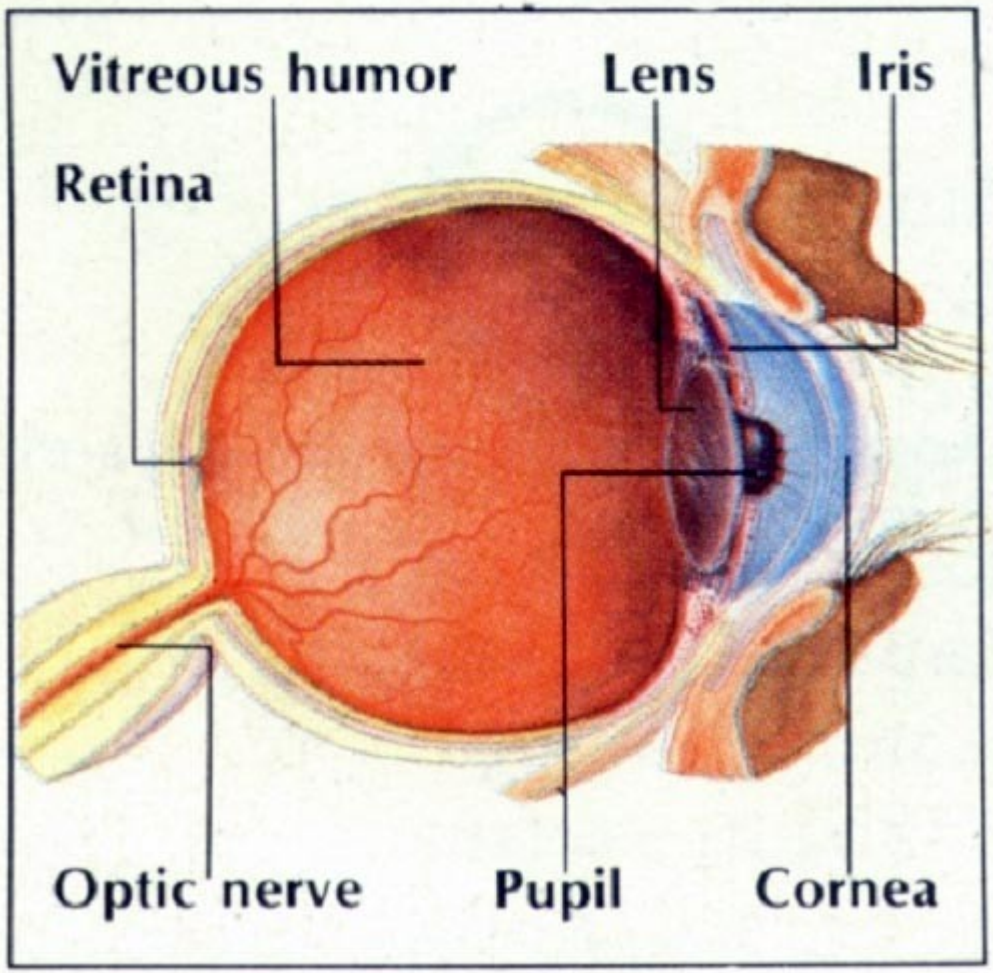
This argument is saying,
"God wouldn't do it this way so it must have evolved."
This, of course, is a silly way to

“it would take a minimum of 100 years of Cray [computer] time to simulate what takes place in your eye many times every second.”

John K. Stevens, “Reverse Engineering the Brain,” *Byte*

Merrill *Biology*
1983
p. 202

FIGURE 11–2. The complex structure of the human eye may be the product of millions of years of evolution.



they are today.

When we marvel at a structure as complex as an eye, we are looking at a product of the ongoing process of evolution. You can better understand how an eye might have evolved if you picture a series of changes during the evolution of the eye. Each step along the way provided organisms with slightly better vision (Figure 13-2).



c

d



Figure 13-2 Simple animals such as flatworms (a) have groups of light-sensitive cells to detect direction of light. More complex animals have visual systems that form images. In mollusks (b) the images are blurry. The images are focused for a turtle (c) and are enhanced by color in the eagle (d) and many other vertebrates.

Glenco *Biology* 1994 p. 337

You mu
"pictu
im
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tak
Lie #16
Eyes are too complex
to evolve and "imagining"
is not science
the
it only
place in

ye fools, when will ye be wise?

He that planted the ear, shall he not hear? he that formed the eye, shall he not see?



Psalms 94:8-9

Sci-ence n. [<scire, to know] 1. Systematized knowledge derived from **observation, study, etc.**

Webster's Dictionary

Design demands a designer

Satan knows that real study of God's creation (Science) will draw men to God

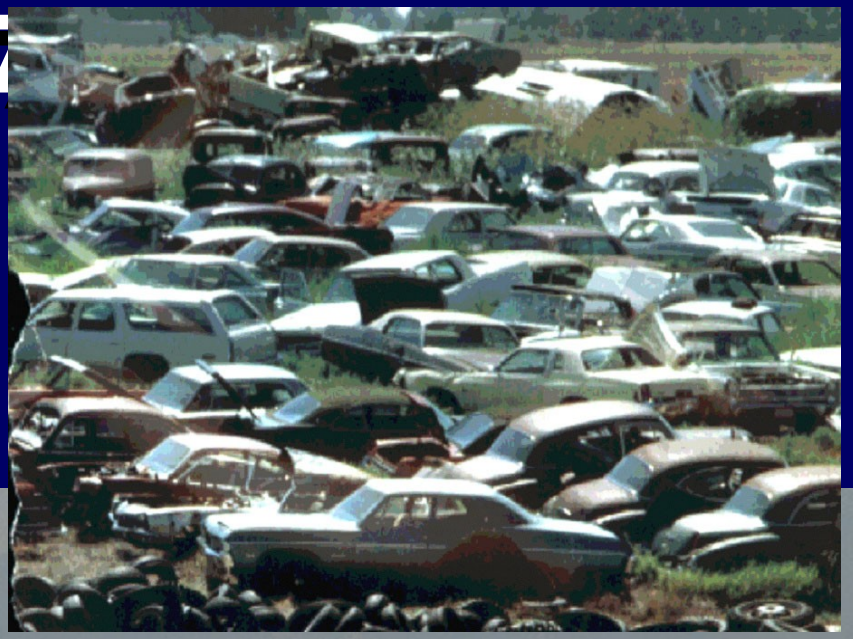
"When I consider thy heavens, the work of thy fingers, the moon and the stars, which thou hast ordained; What is man, that thou art mindful of him?"

Psalm 8:3-4

We can prove the existence of a designer by the impossibility

Could a tornado going through a junk yard assemble 747



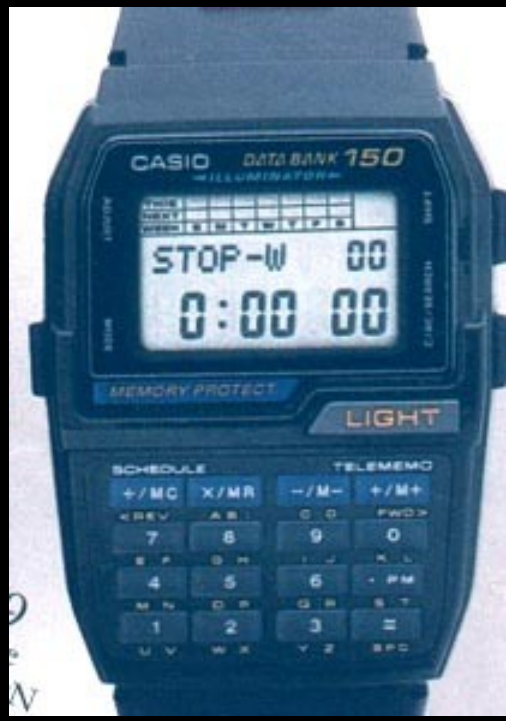


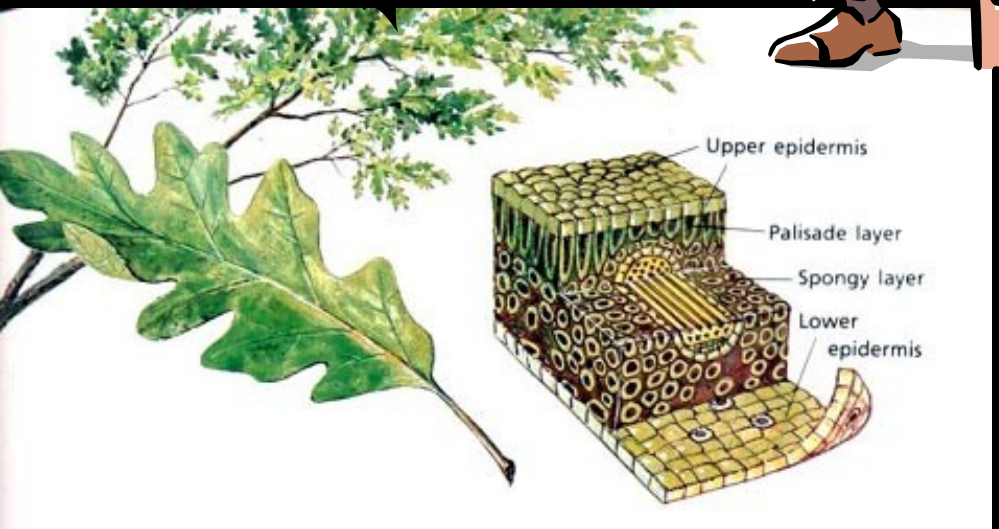


Just as a painting testifies there was a painter, and a building is proof of the builder, and a watch is proof there is a watchmaker; creation is evidence of a Creator. Design demands a designer!

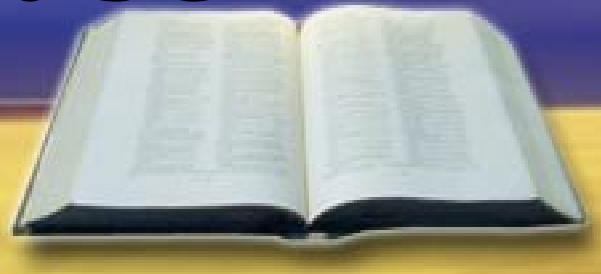








For the invisible things of him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, *even* his eternal power and Godhead; so that they are without excuse:



Romans 1:20-22

Because that, when they knew God, they glorified *him* not as God, neither were thankful; but **became vain in their imaginations, and their foolish heart was darkened.** Professing themselves to be wise, **they became fools,**



Romans 1:20-22

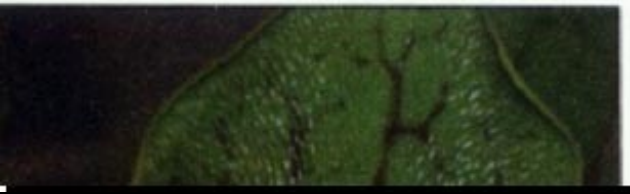

The world's largest Rock Group!

3 How Are Plants Adapted to Their Environment?

LESSON GOALS

You will learn
- ways plants get and keep water.
- how some plants adapt to cold.
- adaptations some plants have for getting sunlight.

nitrogen (nī′trə jən), a material that plants need to grow.



Plants grow in many types of places. Some places are hot. Some places are cold. Other places are dry or wet. Plants growing in different places have different needs. Their adaptations help them meet their needs.

The pitcher plant in the picture grows in wet places. The soil in these places does not have enough of a certain material the pitcher plant needs. This material is **nitrogen.** The pitcher plant has adaptations that help it get nitrogen. Hairs on the inside leaves point down. An insect that lands on the leaves cannot move up against the hairs. The insect falls into a pool of liquid at the base of the plant. The insect drowns and is digested by the plant. The insect's body gives the pitcher plant the nitrogen that it needs.

What an Adaptation Is

Living things meet their needs in different ways. Living things in the dry desert must save every bit of water they can get. Fish get plenty of water. Their gills take in oxygen from the water. The picture shows how water moves through a fish's gills.

An animal's body parts and the parts of plants are structures. How a living thing responds to its surroundings is behavior. Any structure or behavior that helps a living thing live in its surroundings is an **adaptation.** Gills are an adaptation to living in water. The colors of fish and the shapes of their bodies are adaptations, too. Notice the different colors and shapes of the fish on these two pages. The structures and behaviors that help living things in the desert save water are also adaptations. Adaptations help living things meet their needs.

adaptation (ad′ap tā′shən), a structure or behavior that helps a living thing live in its surroundings.

Why not a design feature? Textbooks avoid the word 'designed.'

"Gills are an adaptation for living in water."

Adaptations for Life on Land

Life on land is quite different from life in the water. Thus, a number of major adaptations allowed some species to successfully invade land.

1. **Legs.** Legs support the body's weight as well as allow movement from place to place.
2. **Lungs.** The delicate structure of a fish's gills depends on water for support. On land, lungs carry out gas exchange.
3. **Heart.** Walking on land requires a greater expenditure of energy than swimming. Land animals tend to have higher metabolic rates than aquatic animals. This, in turn, requires greater amounts of oxygen. The structure of the vertebrate heart allows oxygen to be delivered to the body efficiently.

Modern amphibians have such adaptations, but they did not fully adjust to life on land. For example, amphibian eggs are not watertight, and modern amphibians must seek out water or damp areas in which to reproduce.



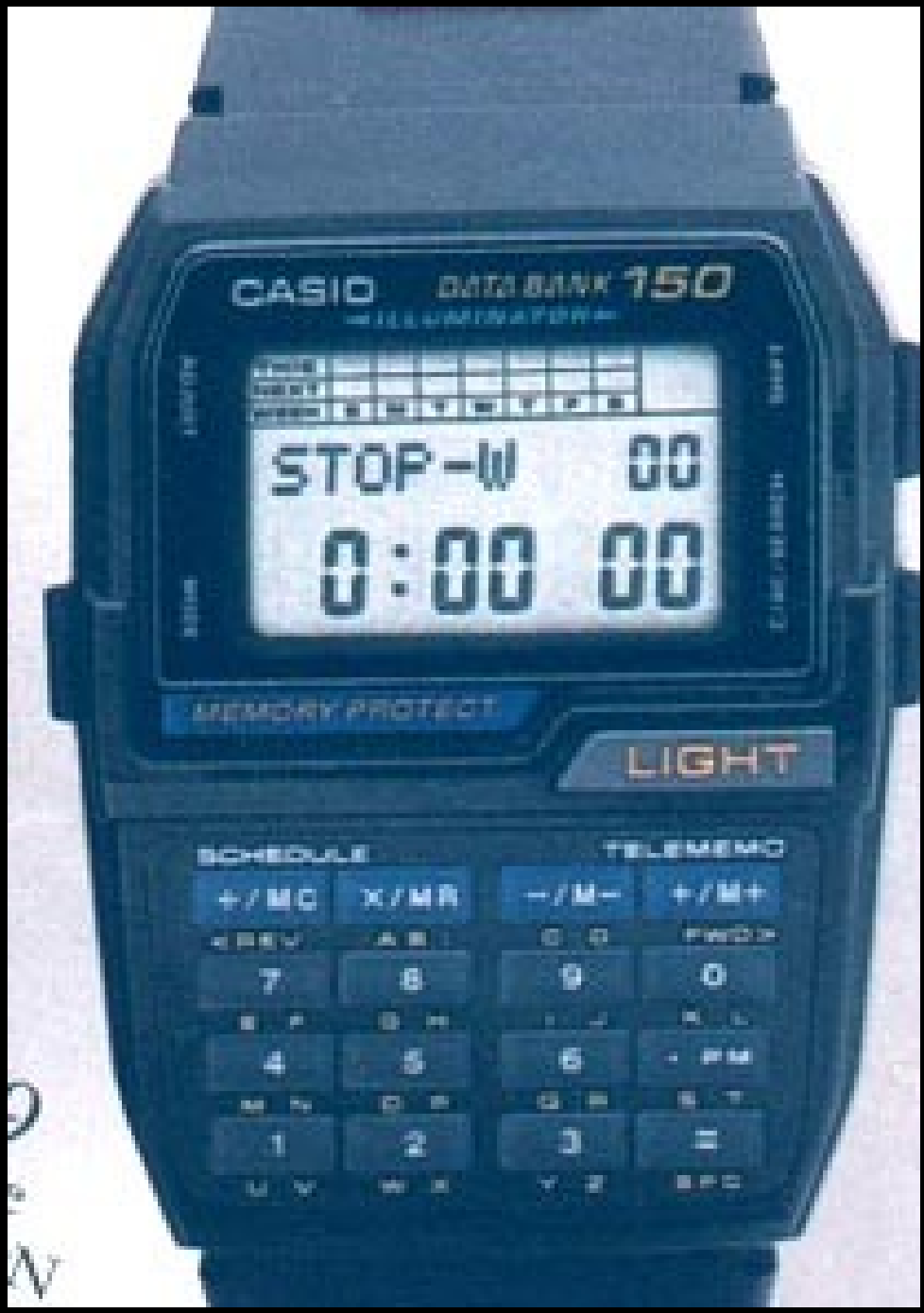
Figure 9 ***Eryops.*** *Eryops* grew to 1.8 m (6 ft) long and probably lived much like a modern alligator, moving in and out of freshwater habitats.

Holt Biology 2004, p. 719



Have tires “adapted” to fit

Casio DATA BANK
Holds 300 ph. #’s
Calculator
Stop watch
Alarm clock
Countdown timer
Does not tell time.
I have to look at it.
Made in Japan,



“Evolutionists argue against design using arguments they designed!”

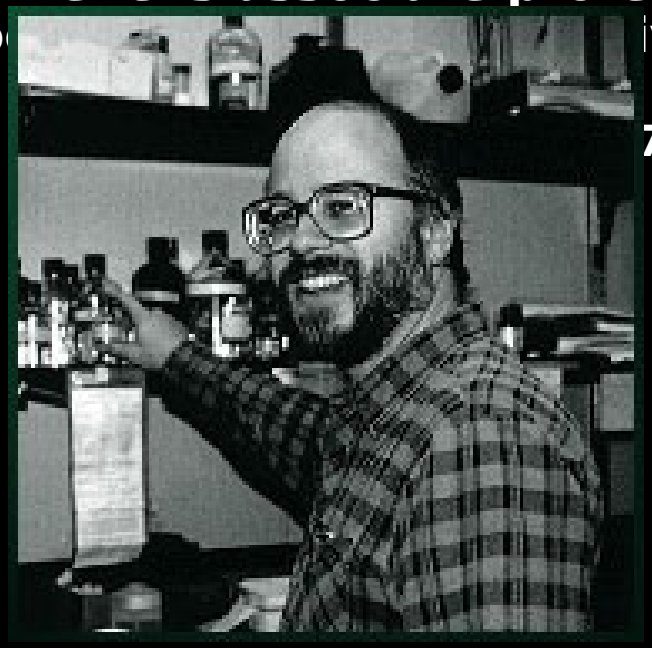
Walt Brown

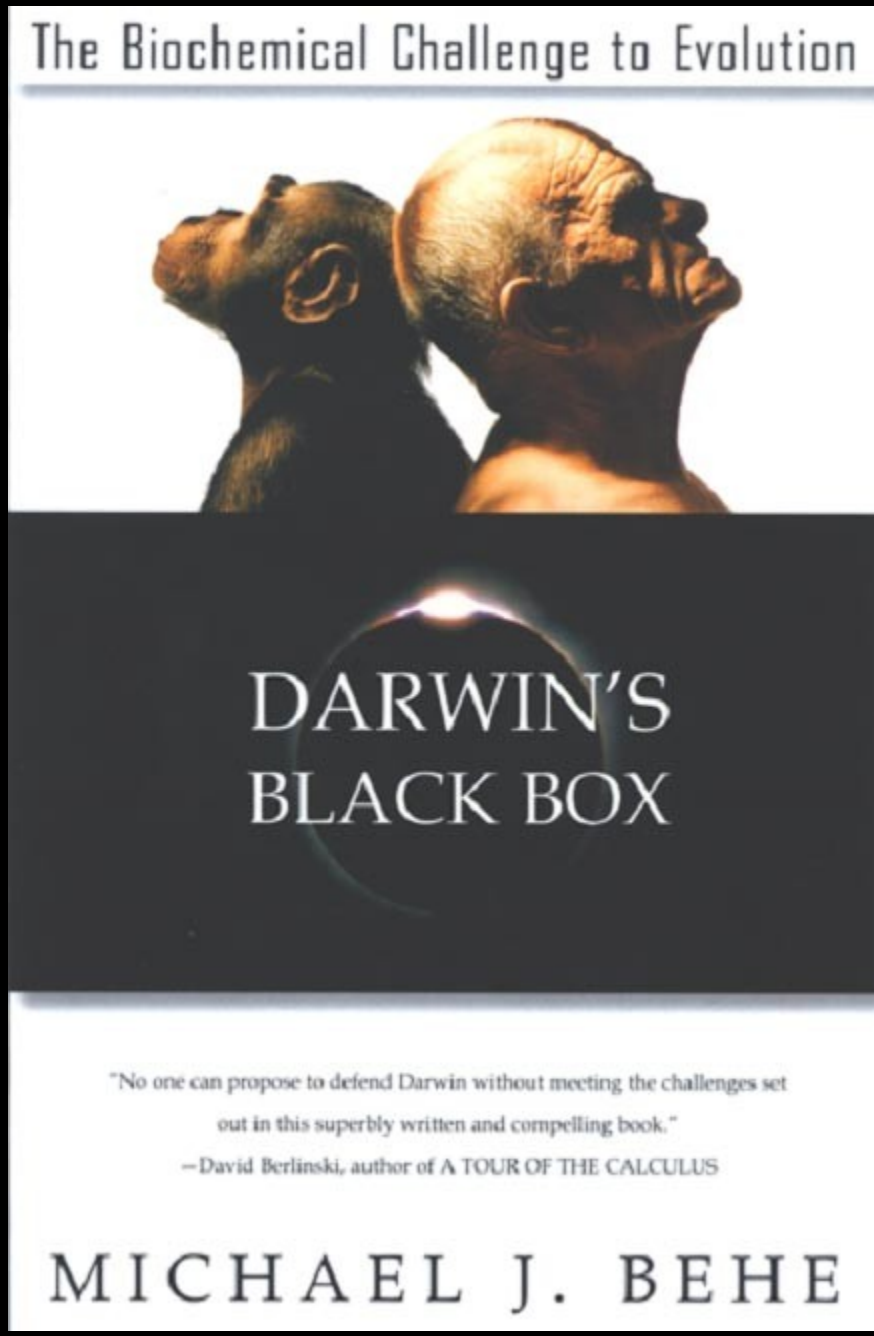
A great book showing how complex living systems cannot evolve piece by piece.

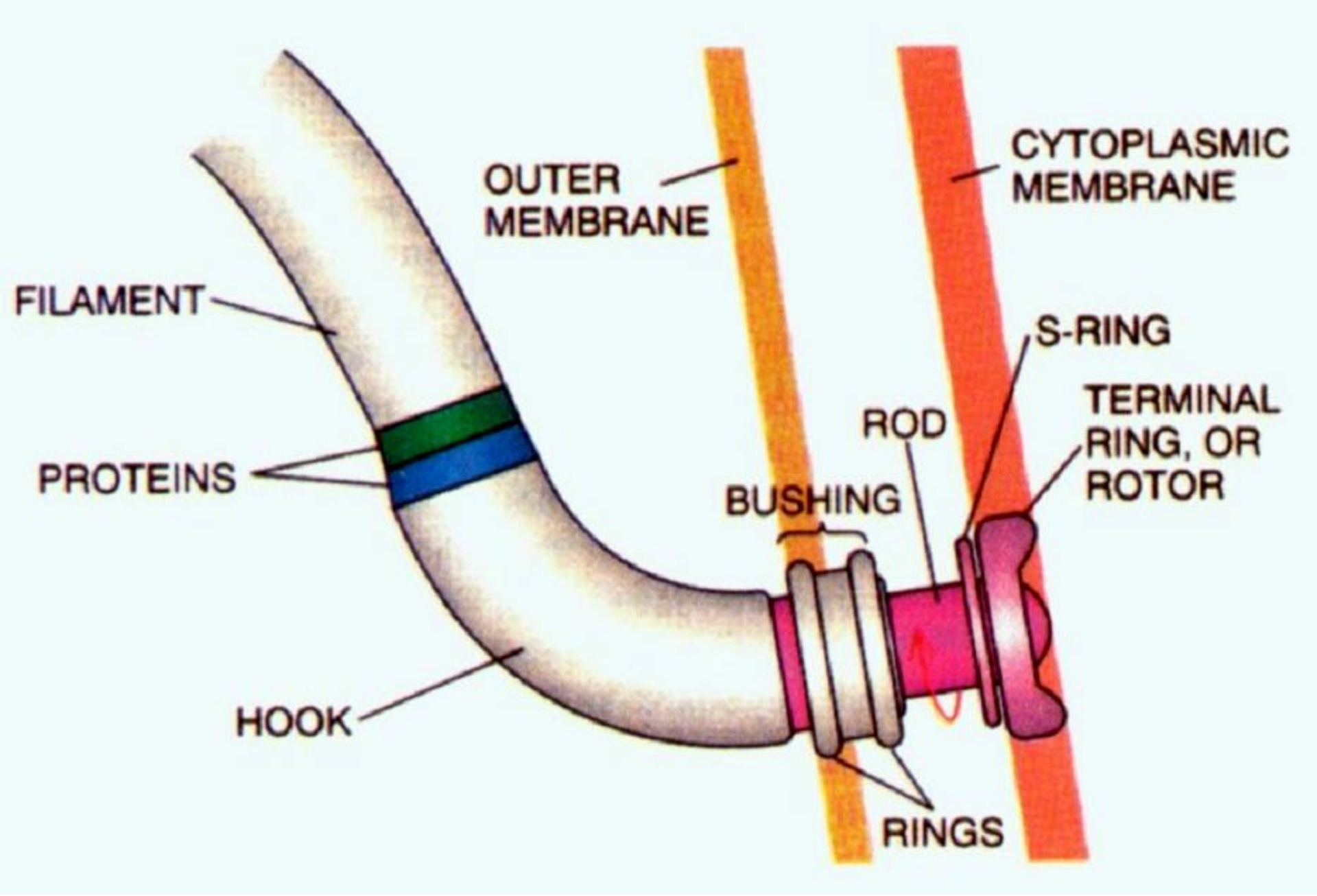
Available from CSE $12.50

Dr. Behe is associate professor of bio versity

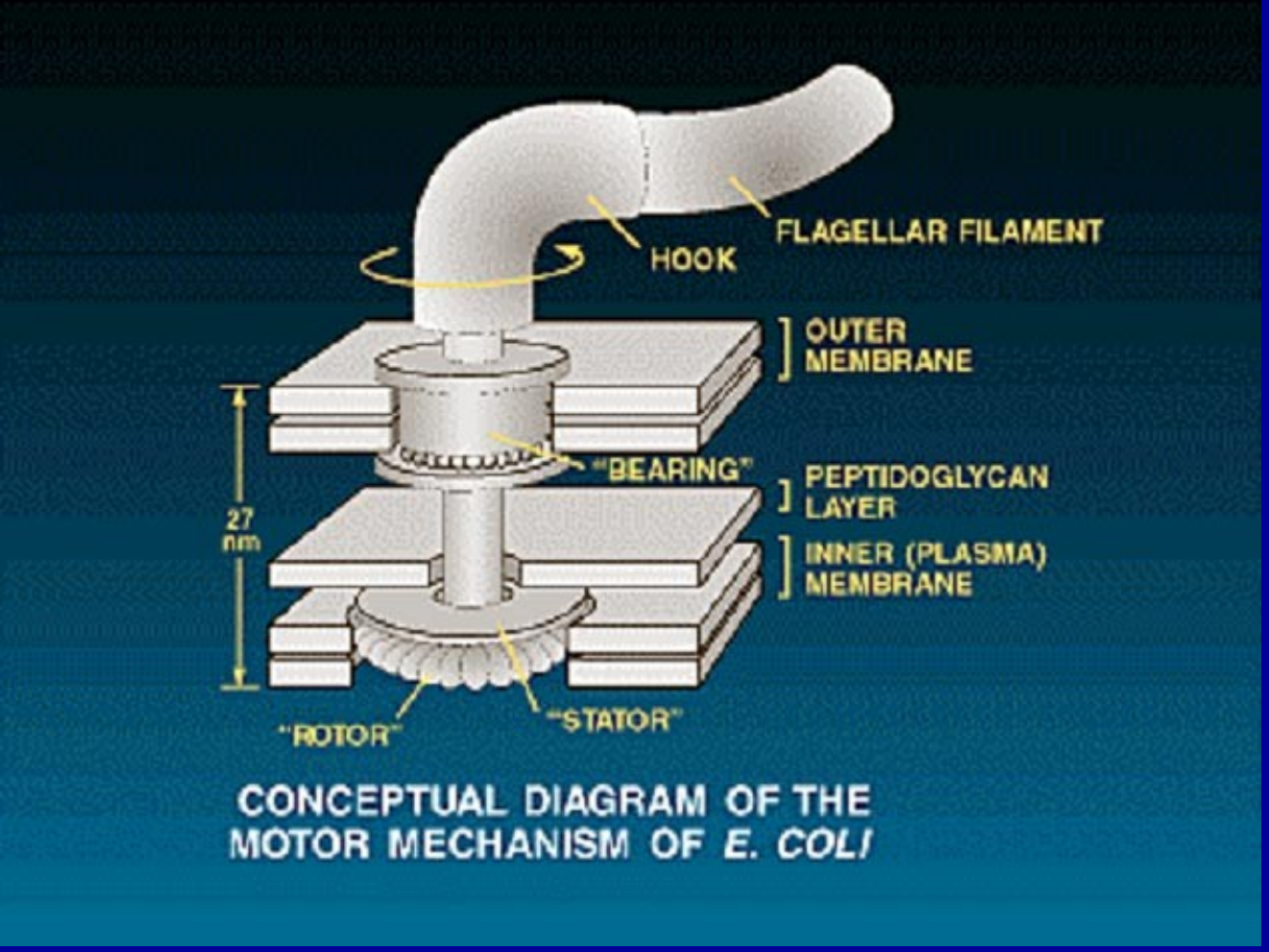
74







hair from a bacteria is like a complex motor!



CONCEPTUAL DIAGRAM OF THE MOTOR MECHANISM OF *E. COLI*

This motor is so tiny that 8 million of them would fit in the cross section of an average human hair!

A hair from a bacteria is like a complex motor! It rotates up to 100,000 rpm!

Y. Mararıyama etal., "Very Fast Flagellar Rotation," *Nature,*



A hair from a bacteria is like a complex motor! It rotates up to 100,000 rpm!

Y. Mararіyama etal., "Very Fast Flagellar Rotation," *Nature,* Vol. 371, 27 Oct. 1994, p. 752

As things get smaller the fluid they move in feels 'thicker' to them. A bacteria swimming though water is like a person swimming though peanut



Model at Dinosaur Adventure Land

as a result of this hunting. About 12 000 ye ans dis-
covered that there was little left to hu about
4000 years life was probably hard, si Only
when agriculture was developed od
again become plentiful.

Humans are an impo
Together with every
evolved from bact
What kinds of next
4 billion y

Lie #17

There is no evidence of anything evolving!

Th nrough
it's t of a man
mph!

Sign t the Olympics!

If we ev from them we are

A great book showing that even simple things cannot evolve.
CSE- $5.50



Is claiming there was a designer a "Stealth Attack on Evolution?"

No! There is an attack on lies that are used to support



STEALTH ATTACK ON EVOLUTION

Who is behind the movement to give equal time to Darwin's critics, and what do they really want?

By MICHAEL D. LEMONICK

KEN BINGMAN HAS BEEN TEACHING biology in the public schools in the Kansas City area for 42 years, and over the past decade he has seen a marked change in how students react when he brings up evolution. "I don't know if we're more religious today," he says, "but I see more and more students who want a link to God." Although he is a churchgoer, Bingman does not believe that link should be part of a science class. Neither does the Supreme Court, which declared such intermingling of church and state unconstitutional back in 1988.

But that decision does not sit well with a lot of Americans. So at a time when religious faith is increasingly worn on public sleeves—most prominently that of the President—a dispute that dates back to the celebrated 1925 Scopes "Monkey Trial" is being replayed around the country in legislatures, courts, school-board meetings and parent-teacher conferences. School administrators in rural Dover, Pa., visited biology classes last week to read a declaration proclaiming, among other things, that "Darwin's theory [of evolution] ... is a theory, not a fact." And in suburban Cobb County, Ga., officials pasted stickers on biology textbooks declaring the same thing and are now appealing a court order to remove them.

The intellectual underpinnings of the latest assault on Darwin's theory come not from Bible-wielding Fundamentalists but from well-funded think tanks promoting a theory they call intelligent design, or I.D. for short. Their basic argument is that the origin of life, the diversity of species and even the structure of organs like the eye are so bewilderingly complex that they can

BIOLOGY TEACHER Bingman respects his students' faith but doesn't think it belongs in his class

Origin of life?

“Nobody knows how a mixture of lifeless chemicals spontaneously organized themselves into the first living cell.”

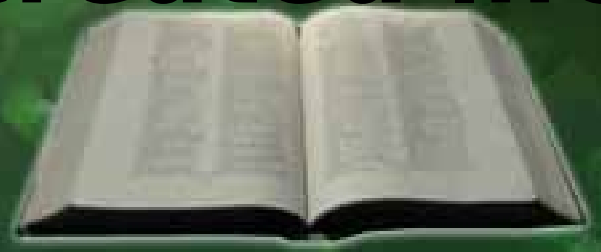


Paul Davies, Australian Centre for Astrobiology, Macquarie University, Sydney. New Scientist 179(2403);32 12 July, 2003

Davies was once described by the Washington Times as “the best

whales, and every living creature that moveth, which the waters brought forth abundantly, after their kind, and every winged fowl after his kind: and God saw that *it was* good.

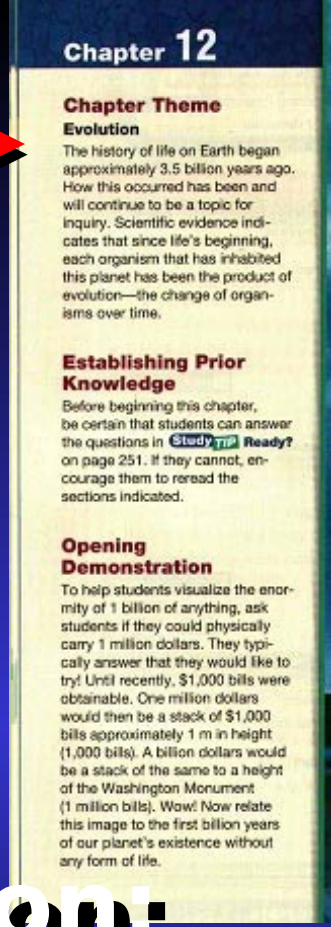
God claims that He created life.



Genesis 1:21

“The history of life on earth began approximately 3.5 billion years ago. How this occurred has been and will continue to be a topic for inquiry.

Hoyind translation: It is OK to inquire about how life evolved. It is not OK to inquire about whether it evolved.



Chapter 12

Chapter Theme

Evolution

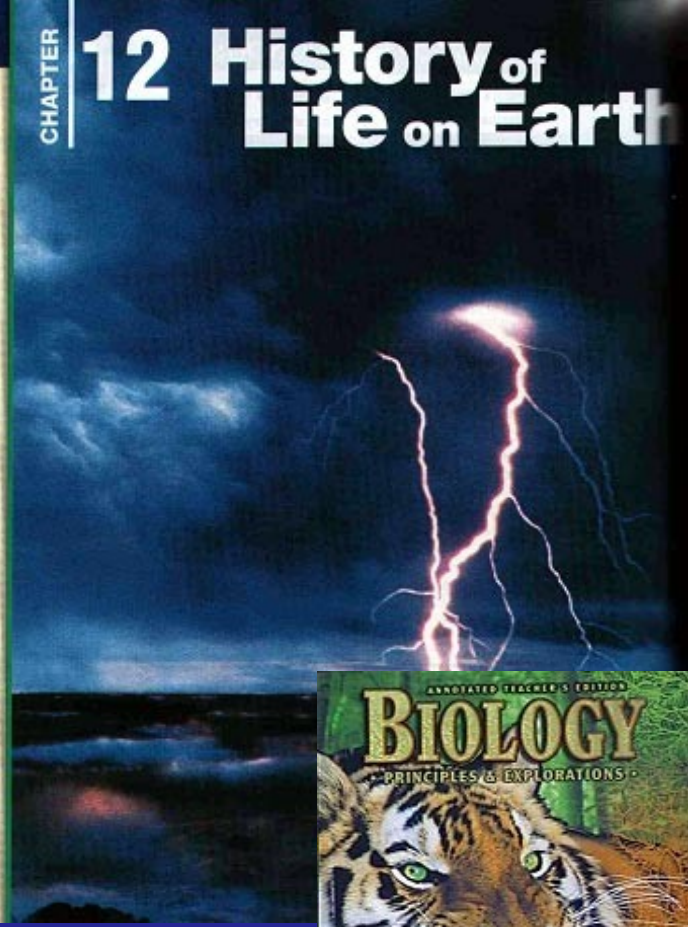
The history of life on Earth began approximately 3.5 billion years ago. How this occurred has been and will continue to be a topic for inquiry. Scientific evidence indicates that since life's beginning, each organism that has inhabited this planet has been the product of evolution—the change of organisms over time.

Establishing Prior Knowledge

Before beginning this chapter, be certain that students can answer the questions in Study TIP Ready? on page 251. If they cannot, encourage them to reread the sections indicated.

Opening Demonstration

To help students visualize the enormity of 1 billion of anything, ask students if they could physically carry 1 million dollars. They typically answer that they would like to try! Until recently, $1,000 bills were obtainable. One million dollars would then be a stack of $1,000 bills approximately 1 m in height (1,000 bills). A billion dollars would be a stack of the same to a height of the Washington Monument (1 million bills). Wow! Now relate this image to the first billion years of our planet's existence without any form of life.

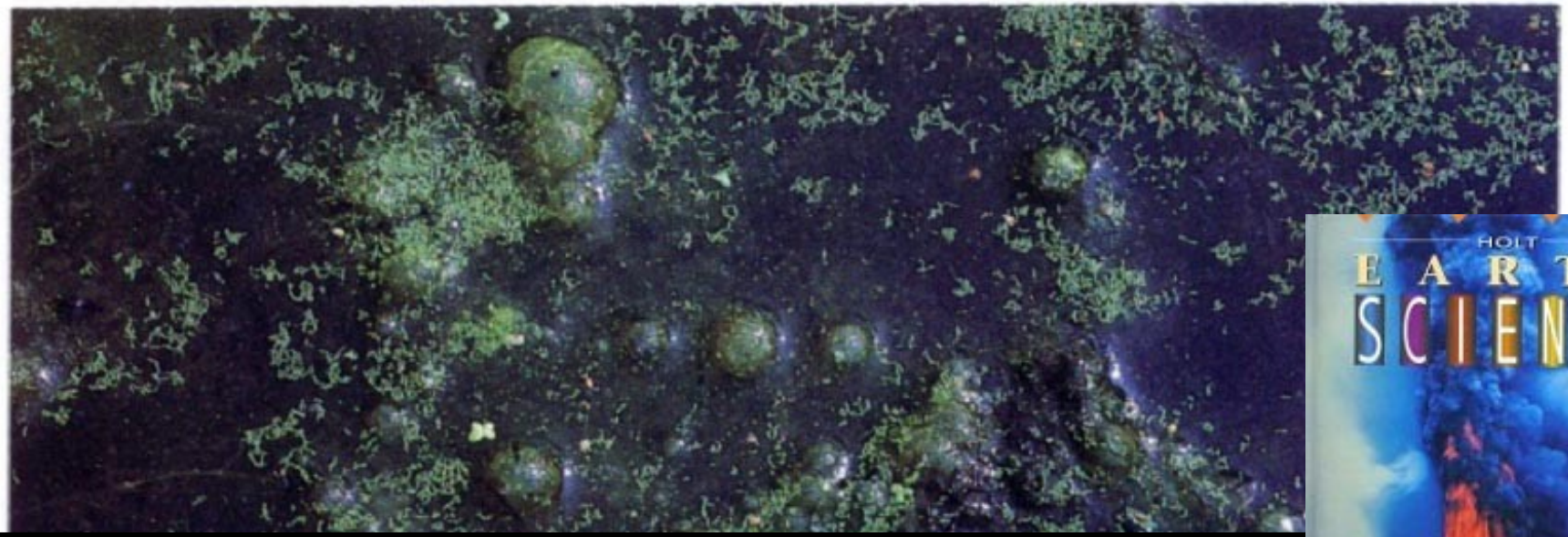


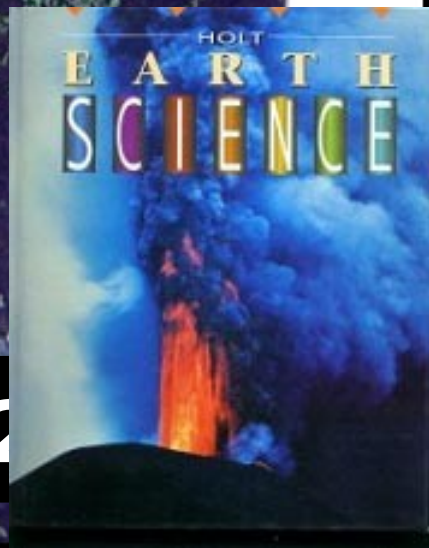
Holt *Biology*, 2001
p. 250

In the early 1950s, Urey turned his attention to the studies of geochemistry, astrophysics, and the origin of life. He wanted to know how the earth and solar system had come to be. His vast knowledge of biology, physics, and chemistry helped him conduct research and write many articles on geochemistry. He reviewed many theories on how the sun and planets were formed. He studied the chemical reactions of gases that existed in Earth's primitive atmosphere, and he was the first to show that amino acids could have formed in the atmosphere. Although he never proved how life originated, he did add evidence to the theory that life could have started by itself on the primitive earth. **H.B.J. 1989 p. 357**

Origin of Life

On an earth-history calendar, it is now sometime in April. There is still no life, but swirling in the waters of the oceans is a bubbling broth of complex chemicals. Some of them are carbohydrates, proteins, and nucleic acids—the chemicals of life. However, the progress from a complex chemical soup to a living organism is very slow.





Holt Earth Science 1994 p. 282


SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.com

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Clay Could Have Encouraged First Cells to Form


NewScientist.com

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The World's No.1 Science & Technology News Service

NEWS

Clay's matchmaking could have sparked life

19:00 23 October 03

NewScientist.com news service


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Study suggests life sprang from clay

Saturday, October 25, 2003 Posted: 10:11 AM EDT (1411 GMT)


PUBLIC RELEASE DATE: 23-OCT-2003

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Back To EurekAlert!

Contact: Jim Keeley
keeleyj@hhmi.org
301-215-8858
Howard Hughes Medical Institute

Clay may have aided formation of primordial cells

"And the LORD God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul."
Genesis 2:7

In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground; for out of it wast thou taken: for dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return.
Genesis 3:19

The secular scientists are slowly climbing the mountain of truth. When they reach the top, they will find the baptist have been there all along!

Source: University of Bath
Date: 2005-08-16

Scientists Crack 40-year-old DNA Puzzle And Point To 'Hot Soup' At The Origin Of Life

A new theory that explains why the language of our genes is more complex than it needs to be also suggests that the primordial soup where life began on earth was hot and not cold, as many scientists believe.

www.sciencedaily.com/releases/

www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2005/08/050814170410.htm

Where There's Soup, There's Life (July 2, 2001) -- Where there's soup, there's life. But we're talking gourmet soup. That is, gourmet geochemical "primordial soups" in hot springs and hydrothermal springs in the oceans

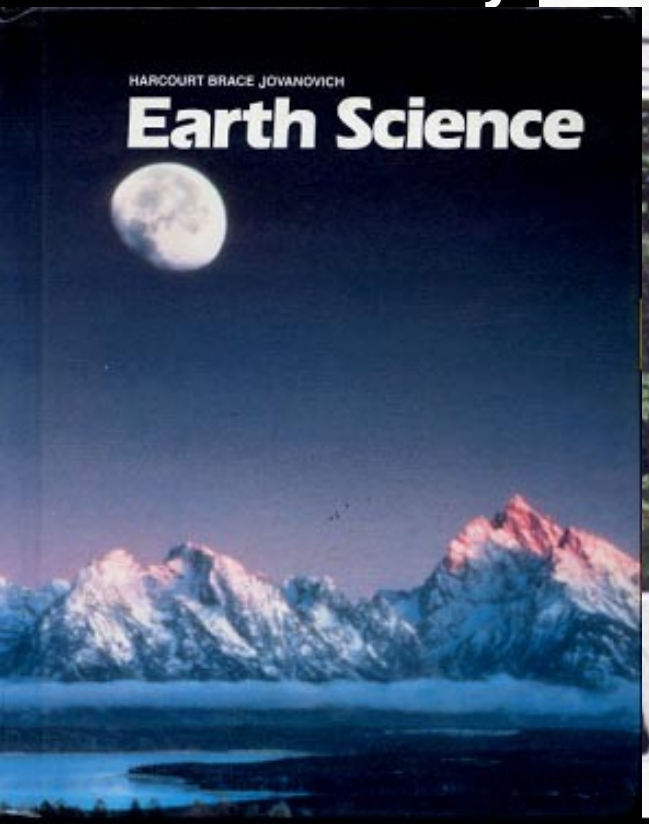
Life In The Universe Takes Orders From Space (February 20, 2004) – Arizona State University

A century ago, when biologists used to talk about the **primordial soup** from which all life on Earth came, they probably never imagined from how far away the ingredients may have come.

Origin of Species **Not addressed in 1859, and is still a mystery in 1998…**

"Both the origin of life and the origin of the major groups of animals remains

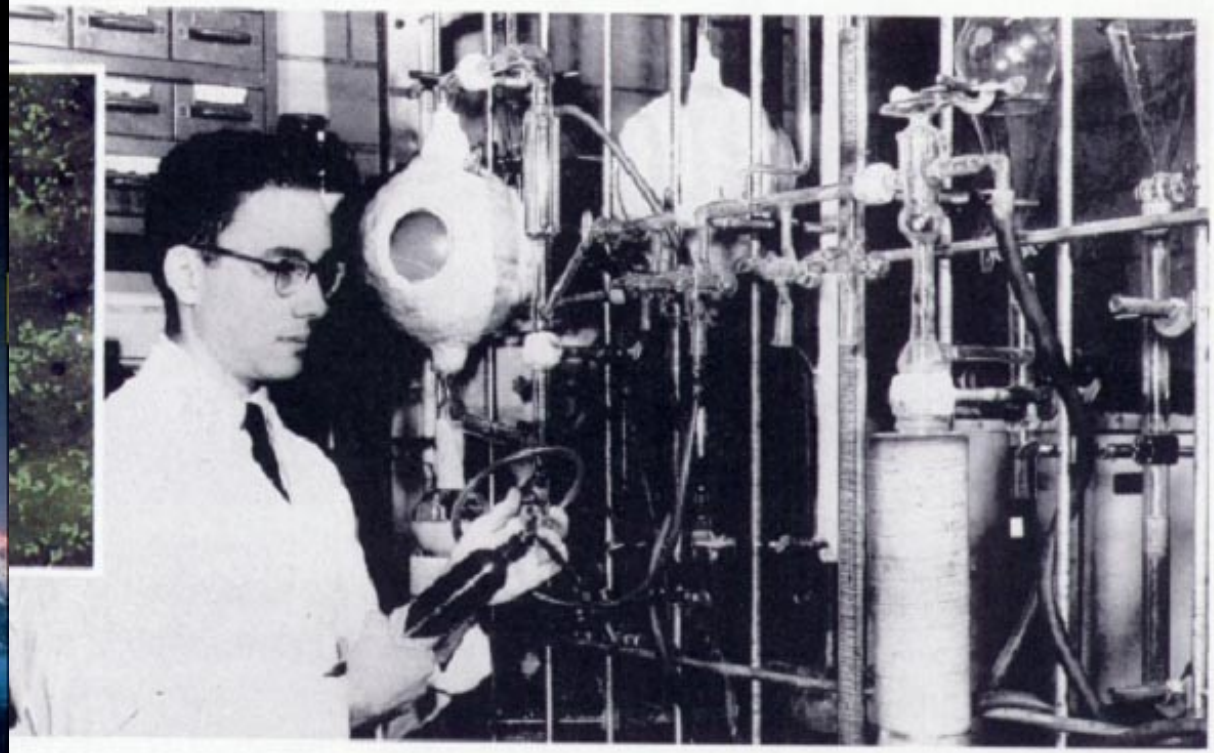
Students are taught that life evolved from non-living materials.
***Earth Science* HBJ**



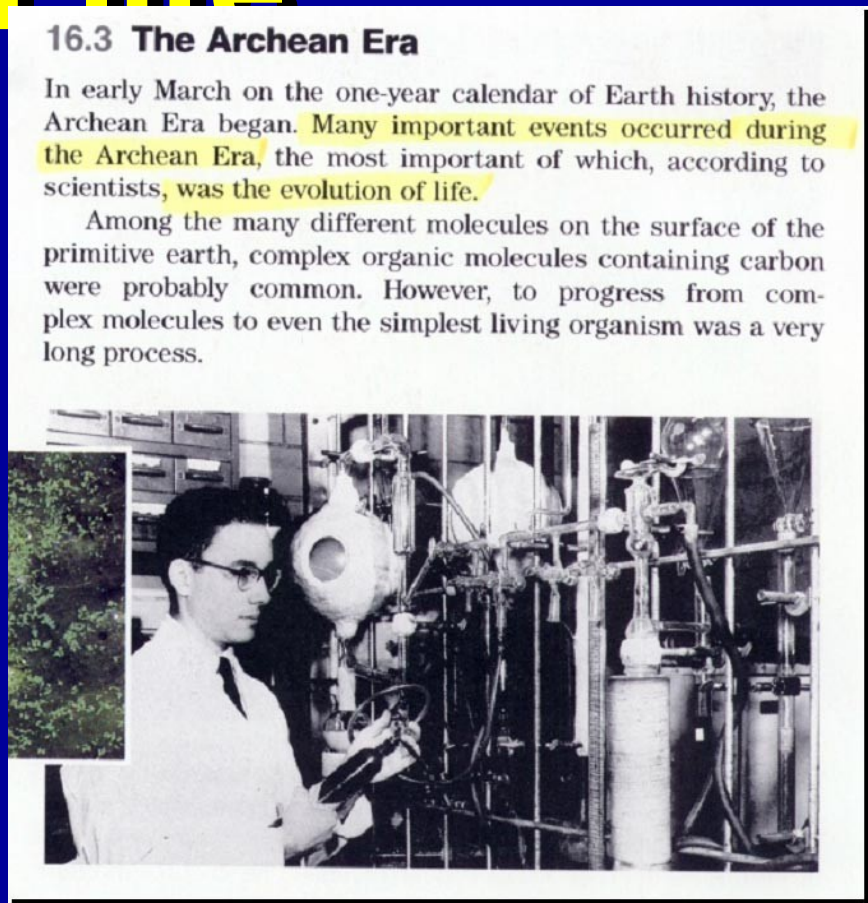
16.3 The Archean Era

In early March on the one-year calendar of Earth history, the Archean Era began. Many important events occurred during the Archean Era, the most important of which, according to scientists, was the evolution of life.

Among the many different molecules on the surface of the primitive earth, complex organic molecules containing carbon were probably common. However, to progress from complex molecules to even the simplest living organism was a very long process.



"Many important events occurred during the Archean era. The most important of which ... was the evolution of life. Progress from complex molecules to even the simplest living organism was a very long process."



16.3 The Archean Era

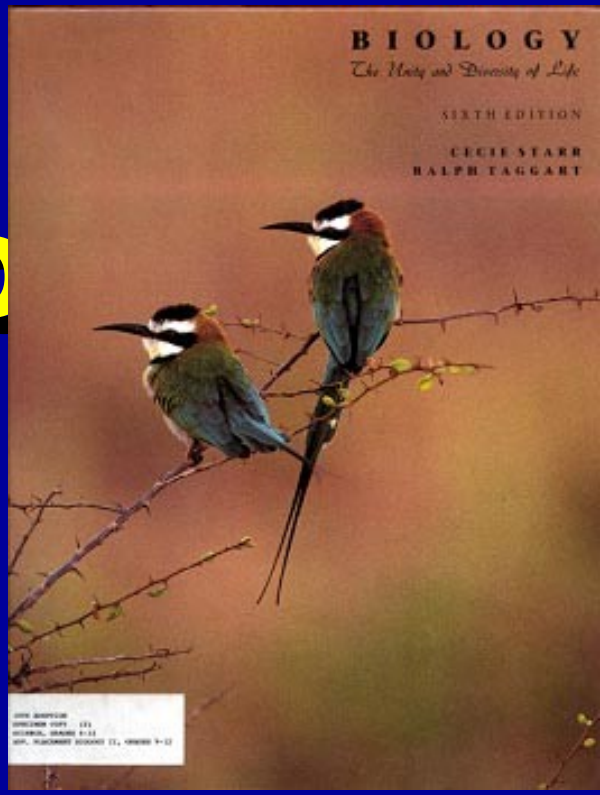
In early March on the one-year calendar of Earth history, the Archean Era began. Many important events occurred during the Archean Era, the most important of which, according to scientists, was the evolution of life.

Among the many different molecules on the surface of the primitive earth, complex organic molecules containing carbon were probably common. However, to progress from complex molecules to even the simplest living organism was a very long process.

“The first living cells emerged between 4 billion and 3.8 billion years ago.

There is no reco of the event.”

Biology The Unity and diversity of Life
Wadsworth 1992 p. 300



"The first s
replicati
syste
hav
t
sc

Bi[illegible]
Wadsworth

Lie #18

Life

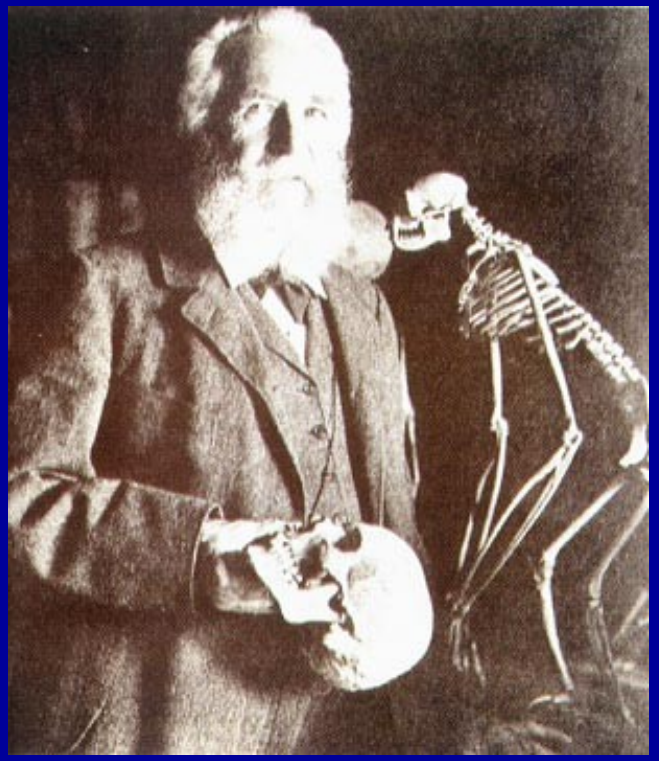
There is no evidence that we
came from soup or that life
came from non living
material!



HAECKEL'S CONFESSION

Haeckel claimed also that spontaneous generation must be true, not because it had been proven in the laboratory, but because otherwise…

"It would be necessary to believe in a creator"



Records from the University of Jena trial in 1875. Dr. Edward Blick, Blick Engineering, Norman, OK

Have scientists produced life in the

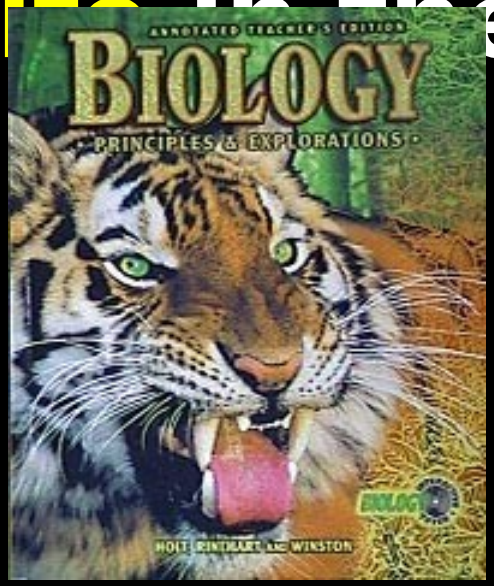
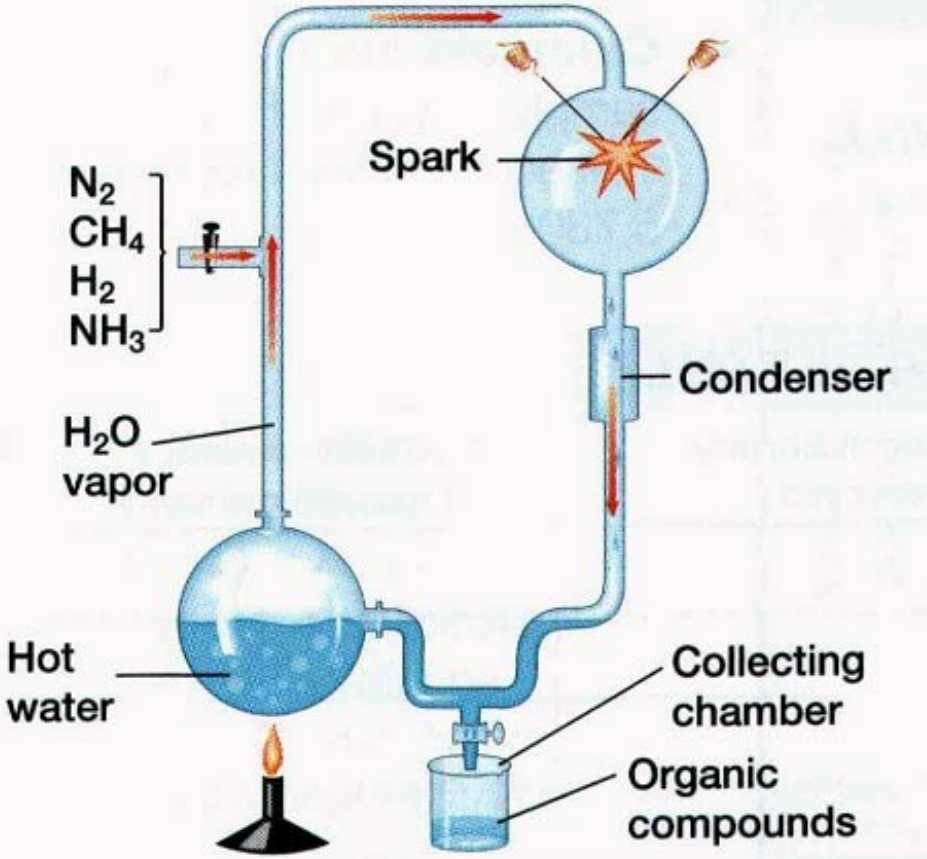


Figure 12-2 Miller-Urey experiment. Miller simulated the early Earth's conditions as hypothesized by Oparin, Urey, and other scientists. His experiment produced the chemicals of life.



Glenco *Biology*
1994 p. 325

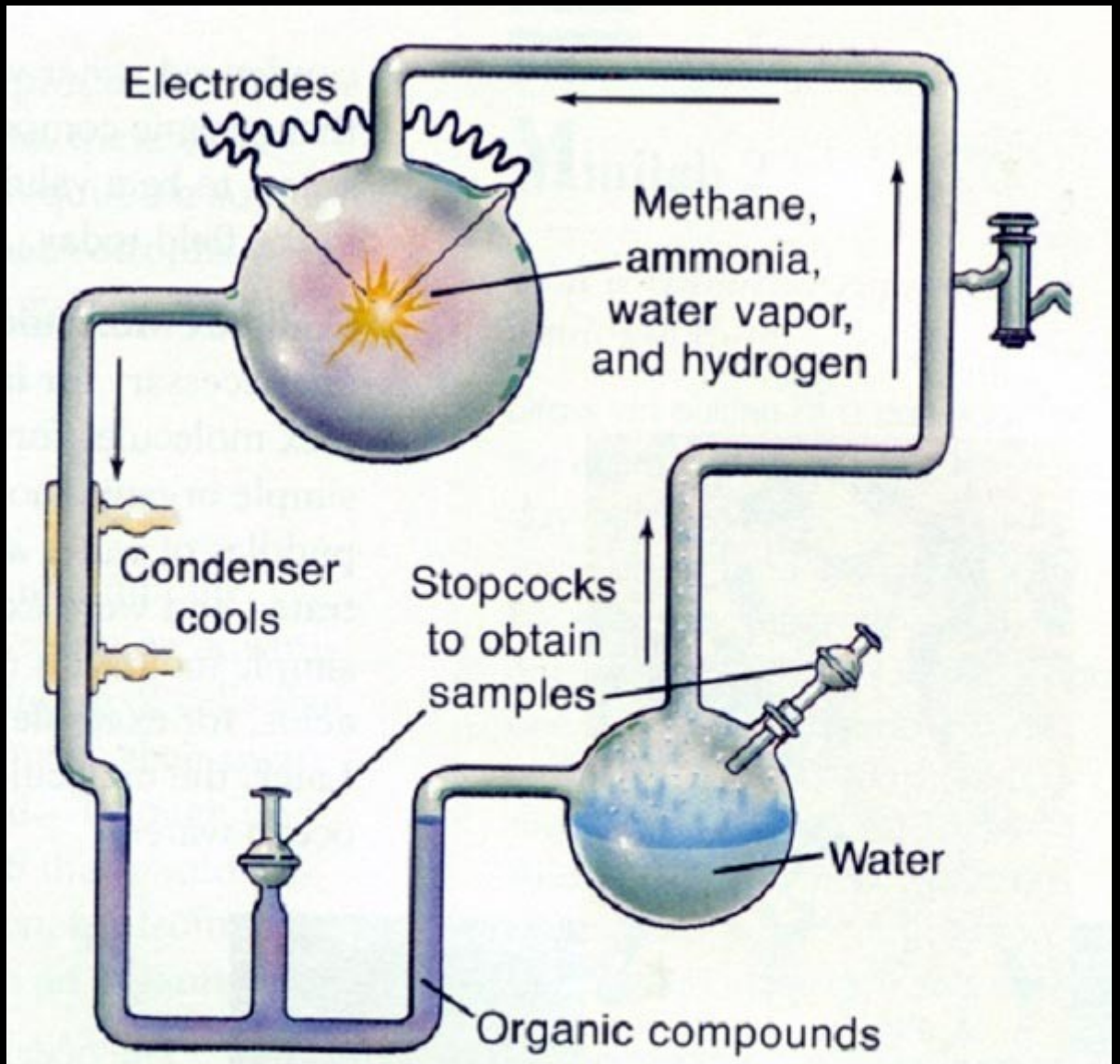


Figure 12-15 **At about the same time that Miller discovered that the red goo at the bottom of his flask was rich in amino acids, it was also learned that DNA carries the code for amino acids.**



Figure 12-15 **At about the same time that Miller discovered that the red goo at the bottom of his flask was rich in amino acids, it was also learned that DNA carries the code for amino acids.**

"Rich in amino acids"?

Have scientists produced life in the lab?

No, not even close!

Miller excluded oxygen in a reducing atmosphere because life could not evolve with oxygen present.

Any amino acids

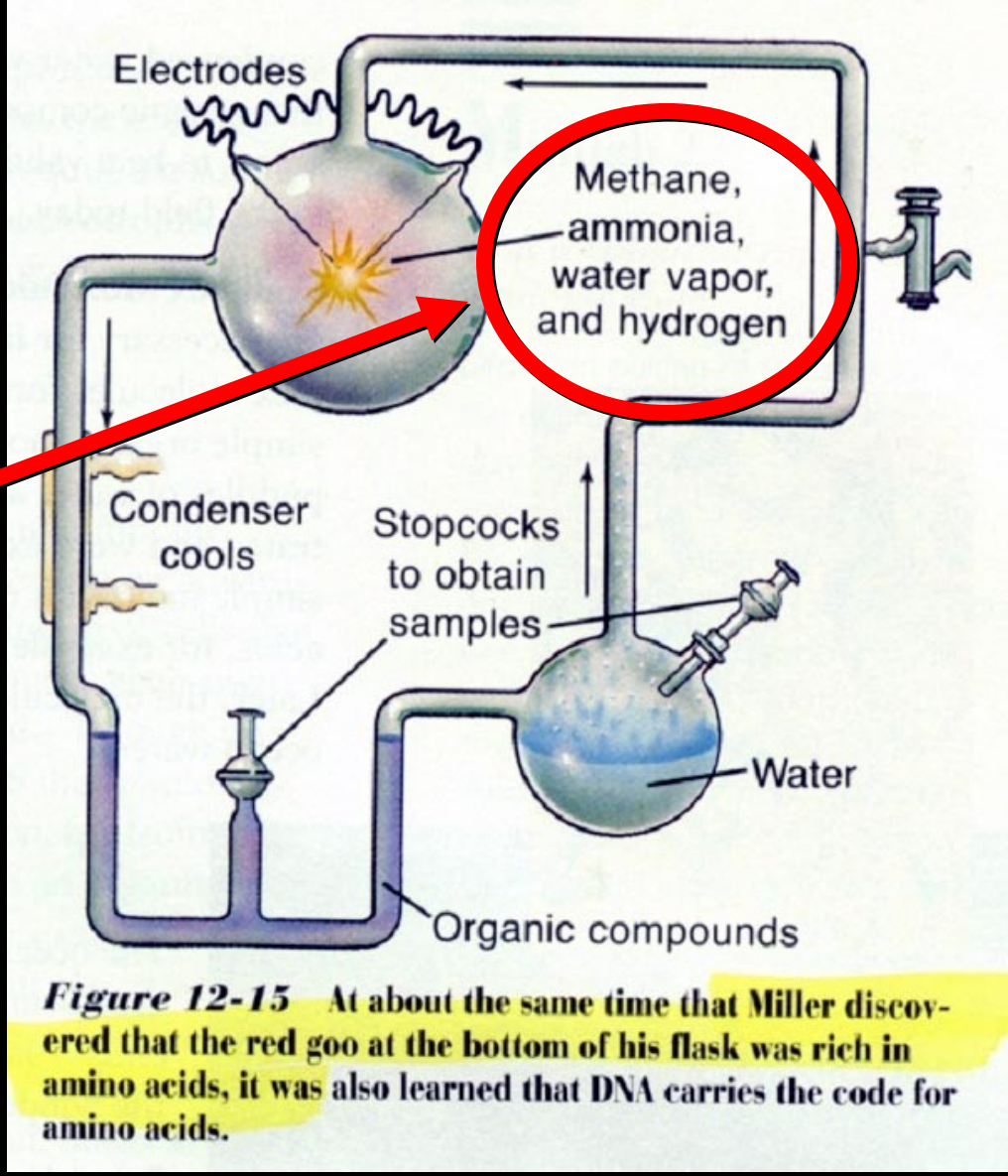


Figure 12-15 At about the same time that Miller discovered that the red goo at the bottom of his flask was rich in amino acids, it was also learned that DNA carries the code for amino acids.

Problems:

1. Ozone is made from oxygen and blocks UV light.

Ammonia is destroyed by UV. (*Origins of Life* Vol. 12, 1982).

Life cannot evolve without oxygen.

The earth has always had oxygen- even more than today. Oxygen is found in the lowest rocks.

See *Evolution a Theory in Crisis*, Dr. Michael Denton p. 262. And

"What is the evidence for a primitive methane-ammonia atmosphere on earth? The answer is that there is *no* evidence for it, but much against it." (emphasis in original)

Philip H. Abelson, "Chemical Events on the Primitive Earth," ***Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences,*** Vol. 55 June 1966, p. 1365

“In general, we find no evidence in the sedimentary distribution of carbon, sulfur, uranium, or iron, that an oxygen-free atmosphere has existed at any time during the span of geological history recorded in well preserved sedimentary rocks.”

Erich Dimroth and Michael M. Kimberley, “Precambrian Atmospheric Oxygen: Evidence in the Sedimentary Distributions of Carbon, Sulfur, Uranium, and Iron,” *Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences*, Vol. 13, No. 9, September 1976 p. 1161

“It is suggested that from the time of the **earliest dated rocks** at 3.7 (billion years) ago, **Earth had an oxygenic atmosphere.**”

Harry Clemmey, Nick Badham, “Oxygen in the Precambrian Atmosphere: An Evaluation of

"The only trend in the recent literature is the suggestion of **far more oxygen in the early atmosphere** than anyone imagined."

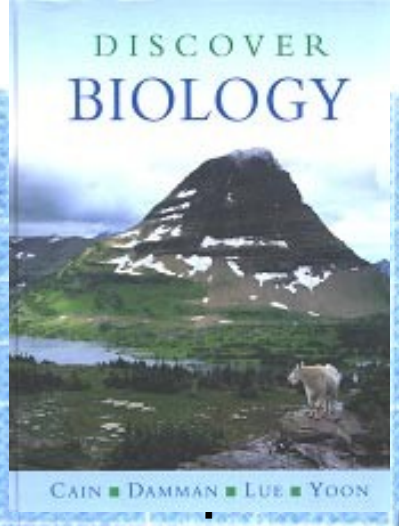
Thaxton (Ph.D. Chemistry), Bradley (Ph.D. Materials Science), Olsen (Ph.D. Geochemistry), *The Mystery*

“Primordial Air may have been ‘breathable’

The Earth may have had an oxygen-rich atmosphere as long ago as three billion years and possibly even earlier, three leading geologists claimed.”

Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization 1-9-2002

Life from rocks!



Percentage of present-day oxygen levels

100
80
50
30
10
5
3
2
1
0

Present
First flowering plants
Invasion of land
Age of reptiles
Cambrian explosion
First eukaryotes
Multicellular organisms
Roughly 2 billion years after the origin of life, there was enough oxygen to support eukaryotes.
First bacteria that used oxygen
Rocks absorb oxygen
First life

4000 3000 2000 1000 500 250 100 0

Millions of years ago (mya)

There was no oxygen but the rocks absorbed it!

2. **Filtered out product.** Problem: Not realistic for nature.

3. **Produce 85% tar, 13% carboxylic acid, (both toxic to life) 2% amino acids.**

Problems: 1. mostly two amino acids were produced, 20 different ones are needed for life.

2. They bond with tar and

4. Amino acids are like letters which are building block to make words, to make paragraphs to make books.

Just as you need the equivalent of a few letters when he needed to make a huge book.

5. Half the amino acids he produced were left handed and half right handed.



Problem: Smallest proteins have 70-100 amino acids in precise order all left handed.

DNA and RNA nucleotides are all right

“This is a very puzzling fact… All the proteins that have been investigated, obtained from animals and from plants from higher organisms and from simple

bacteria, molds, even viruses – are found to have been made of (left-handed) amino acids.”

Linus Pauling (Nobel Laureate in chemistry), General Chemistry, (Third Edition), 1970, p. 774

6. Hundreds of
acids must
make pro
un-bor
tha
w
7
dr
eac
equil

Lie #19

one has come close to
ing life in the lab
mixture w
sonous!

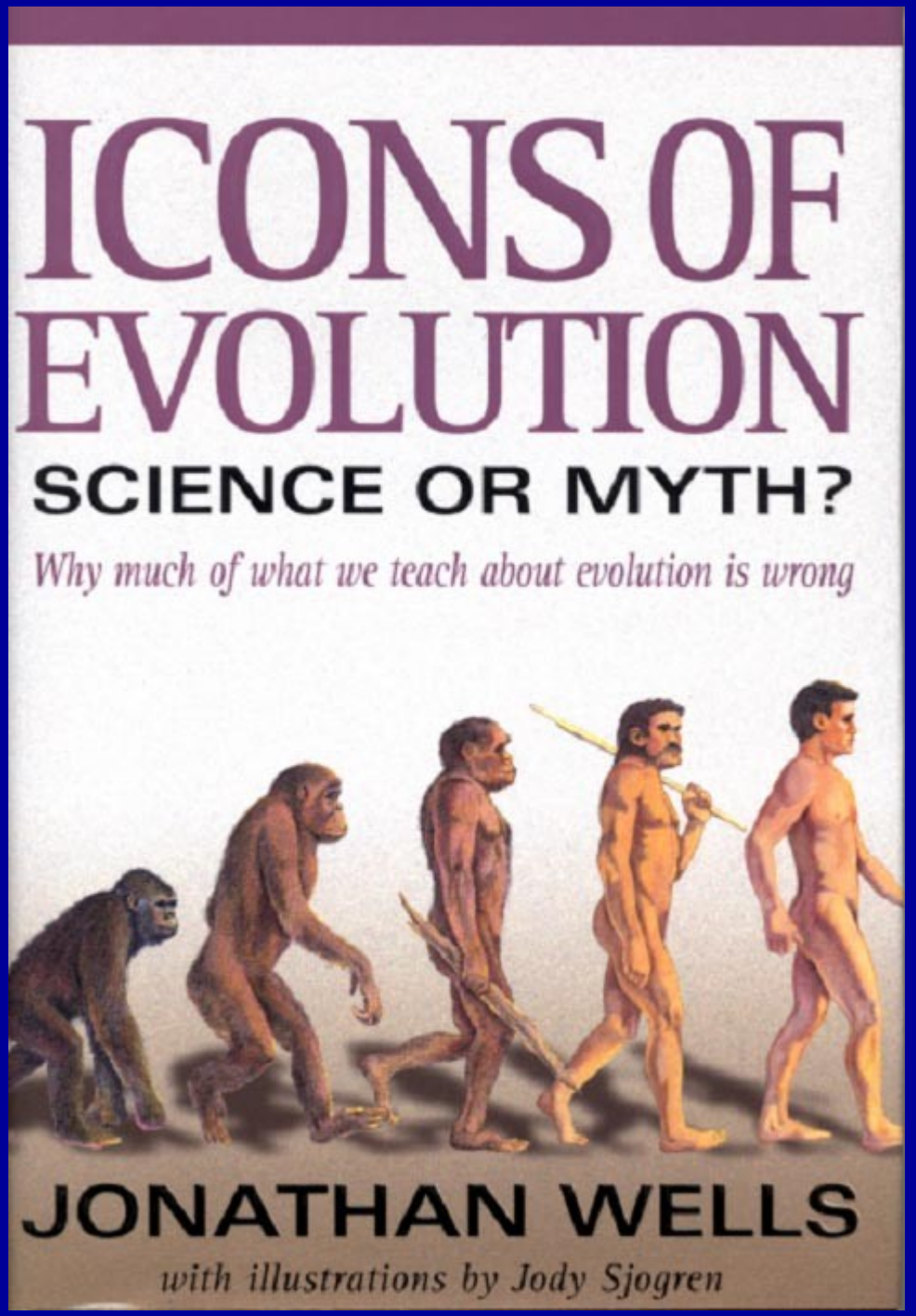
“Scientists have not been able to cause amino acids dissolved in water to join together to form proteins. The energy-requiring chemical reactions that join amino acids are reversible and do not occur spontaneously in water.”

George B. Johnson, Peter H. Raven,
Biology, Principles & Explorations, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1996, p. 235.

An excellent book showing the fatal flaws in the Miller experiment. P. 9

Available from CSE
$23.95
www.iconsofevolution.com

See also p. 60 of *In the Beginning* by Dr. Walt Brown



If all that is needed for life to evolve is having all the proper molecules in the same place and adding energy...

Put a frog in a blender and turn it on.

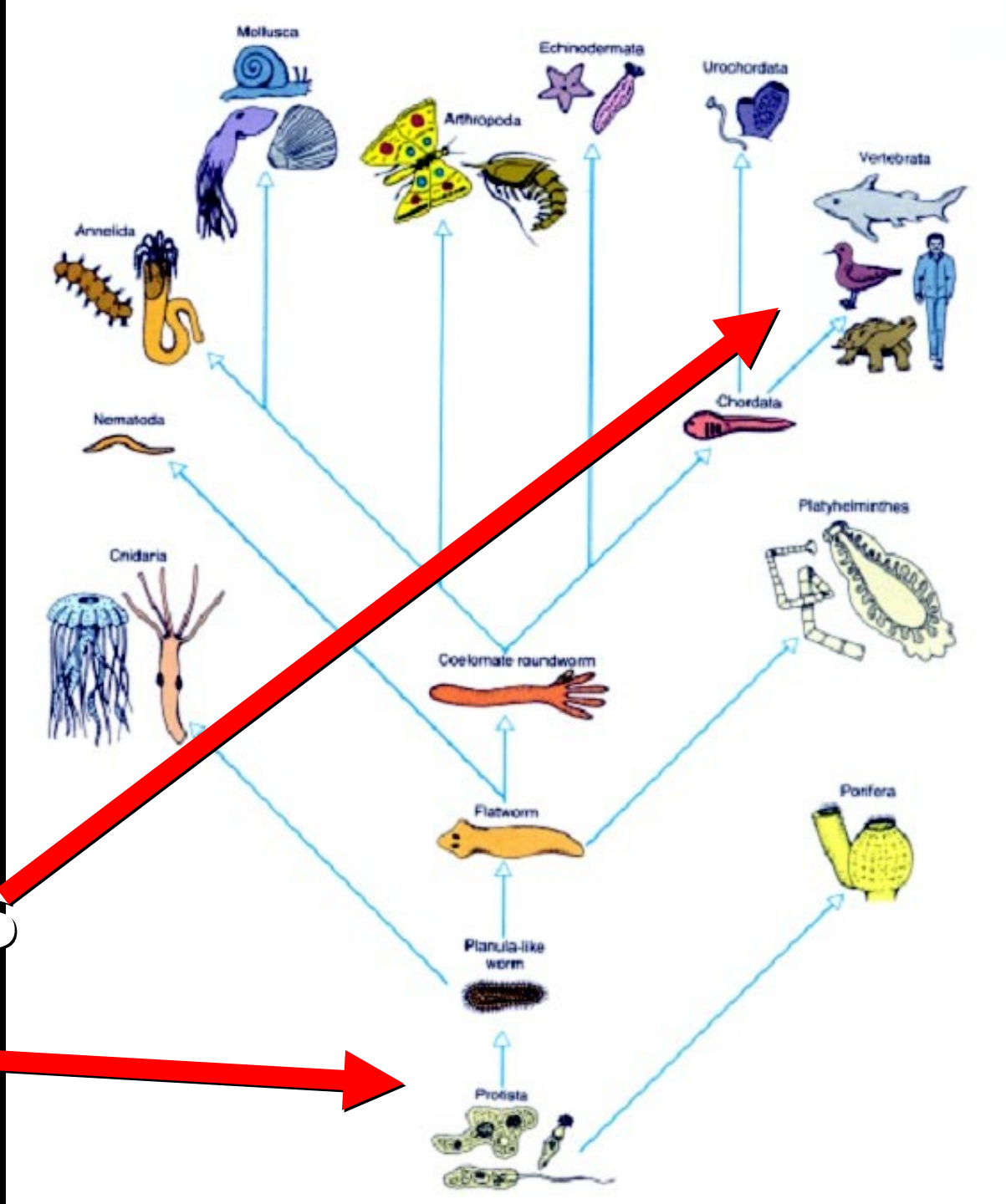

CHOP
GRIND
BLEND
LIQUIFY
PUREE
D.C.
'99

Tree of

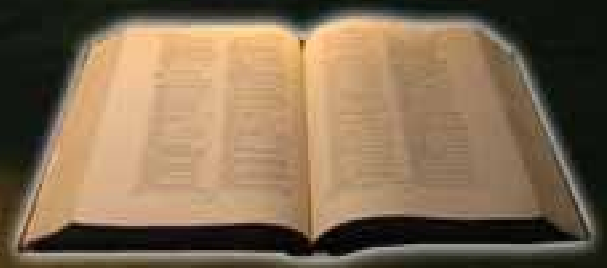
Typical textbook “tree of life”

Humans

Bacteria



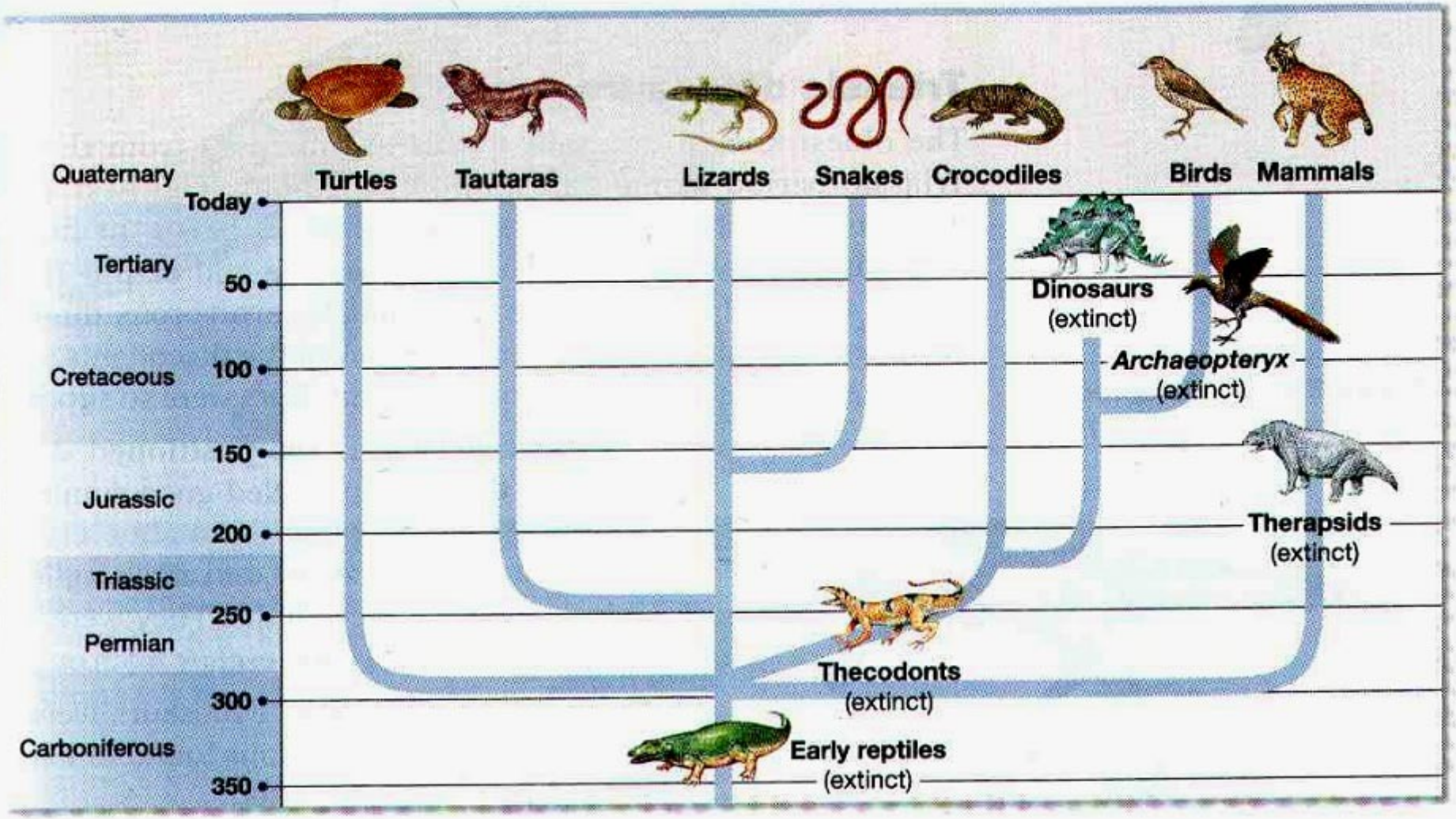
All flesh *is* not the same flesh: but *there is* one *kind of* flesh of men, another flesh of beasts, another of fishes, *and* another of birds.



1 Corinthians 15:39

Figure 33-11 Evolution of terrestrial vertebrates

This simplified phylogenetic tree shows the relationship of early reptiles to the diversity of vertebrates that evolved from them.



Holt Biology, 2004 p. 712

“All those trees of life with their branches of our ancestors, that’s a lot of nonsense.”

that adorn our textbooks have data only at the tips and nodes of their branches; the rest is inference, however reasonable, not the evidence of fossils."

Stephen Jay Gould Harvard University. Evolution's Erratic Pace *Natural History Vol. 5* May, 1977

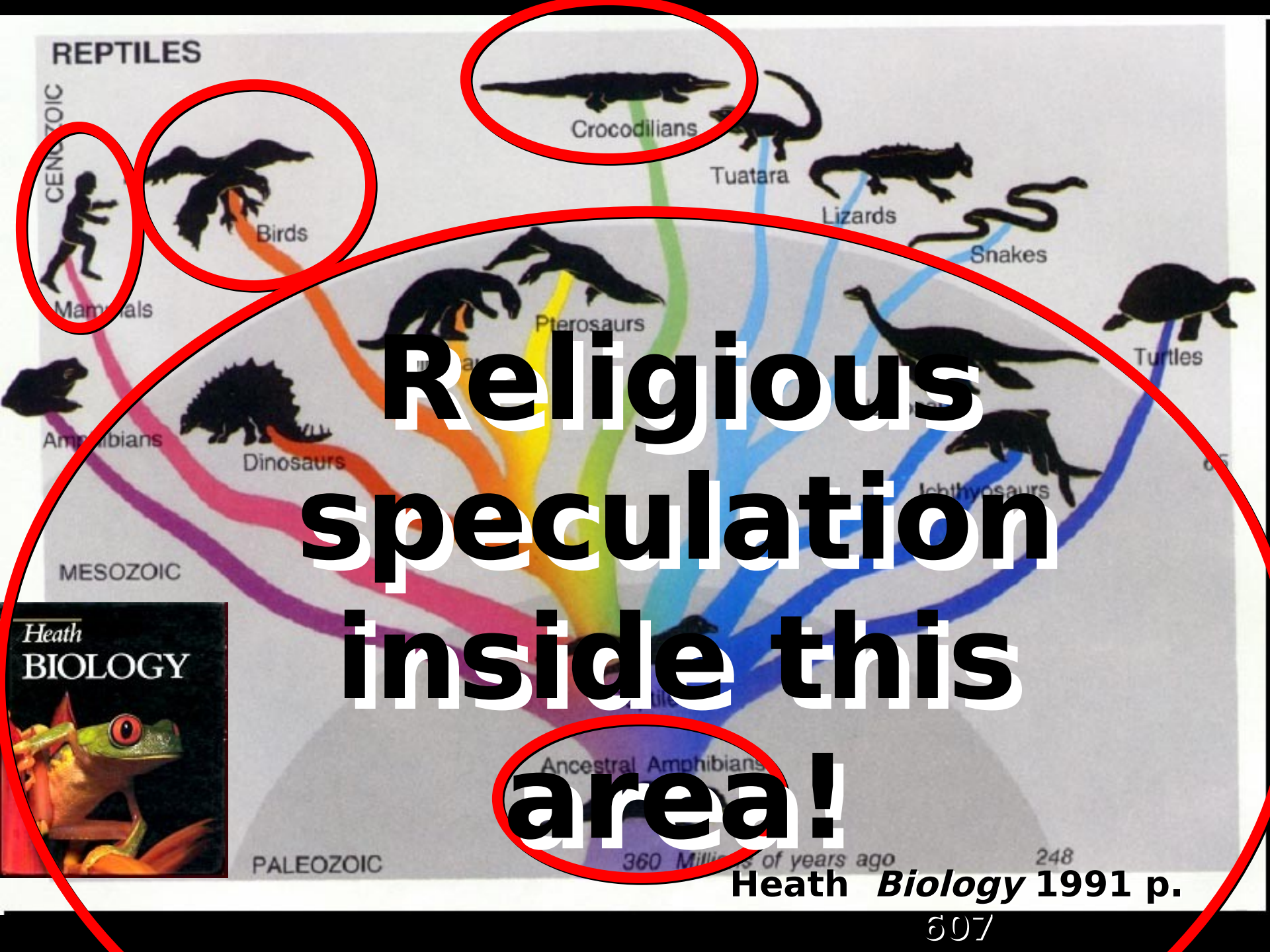
Formation of Organic Compounds

Your time of arrival is about 4.6 billion years ago, which is when scientists believe Earth first came into being. Advisedly, you put on your protective clothing and respirating equipment. You could not survive a second without them. The overall scene is one of violence. Prolonged lightning and erupting volcanoes surround you. Meteorites and ultraviolet radiation (UV) make surface heat fearsome. There are no signs of life anywhere. You decide to leave and come back later—a long time later, perhaps after life has come to the planet. You wonder how that life will evolve, but you don't care to stick around in these unfriendly conditions long enough to find out.

Glenco Biol. 1994, p. 324

Glenco Biol 1994

Simple Molecules from the Atmosphere All the many forms of life on Earth today are descended from a common ancestor, found in a population of primitive unicellular organisms. What were those first cells like? How do we know? What events led up to their formation? No traces of those events remain, and scientists can't travel backward in time to witness what happened. Instead, they turn to scientific methods of observing data, forming hypotheses, making predictions, and constructing experiments to test their predictions. P. 324



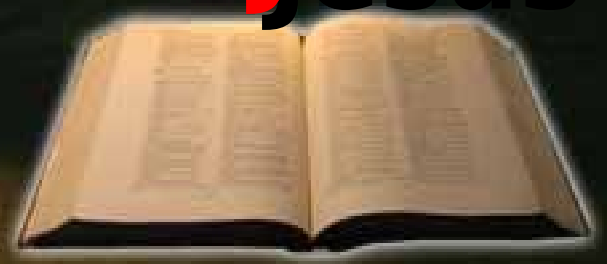
Religious speculation inside this area!

Heath *Biology* 1991 p.


REPTILES
Crocodilians
Birds
Mammals
Amphibians
Dinosaurs
MESOZOIC
65
PALEOZ
Millions
years ago
Lie #20
These trees are based on imagination not science!
Heath
BIOLOGY

"Whoso shall offend one of these little ones which believe in me, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and that he were drowned in the depth of the sea."

Jesus



Matthew 18:6

Smaller is simpler?



Lie #21

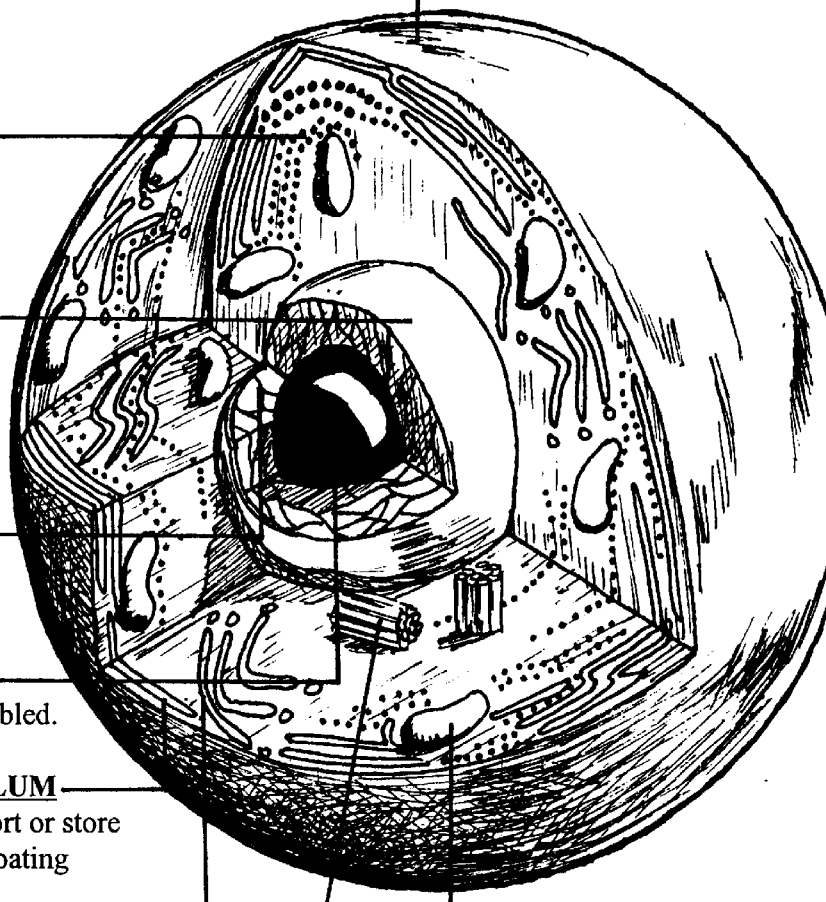
Paramecium, single-celled but not simple

smaller is not simple

The Cell:

The smallest living system.

What makes it tick?



CELL MEMBRANE
The protective covering which controls what eneters and leaves the cell.

RIBOSOMES
Structures on which amino acids are assembled into proteins.

NUCLEUS
The control center, enclosed in a double-membrane envelope, which directs all of the cell's activities.

CHROMOSOMES
Contains the DNA – the cell's genetic code.

NUCLEOLUS
Site where ribosomes are assembled.

ENDOPLASMIC RECTICULUM
Membrane sheets which transport or store the proteins made by the free-floating ribosomes attached to them.

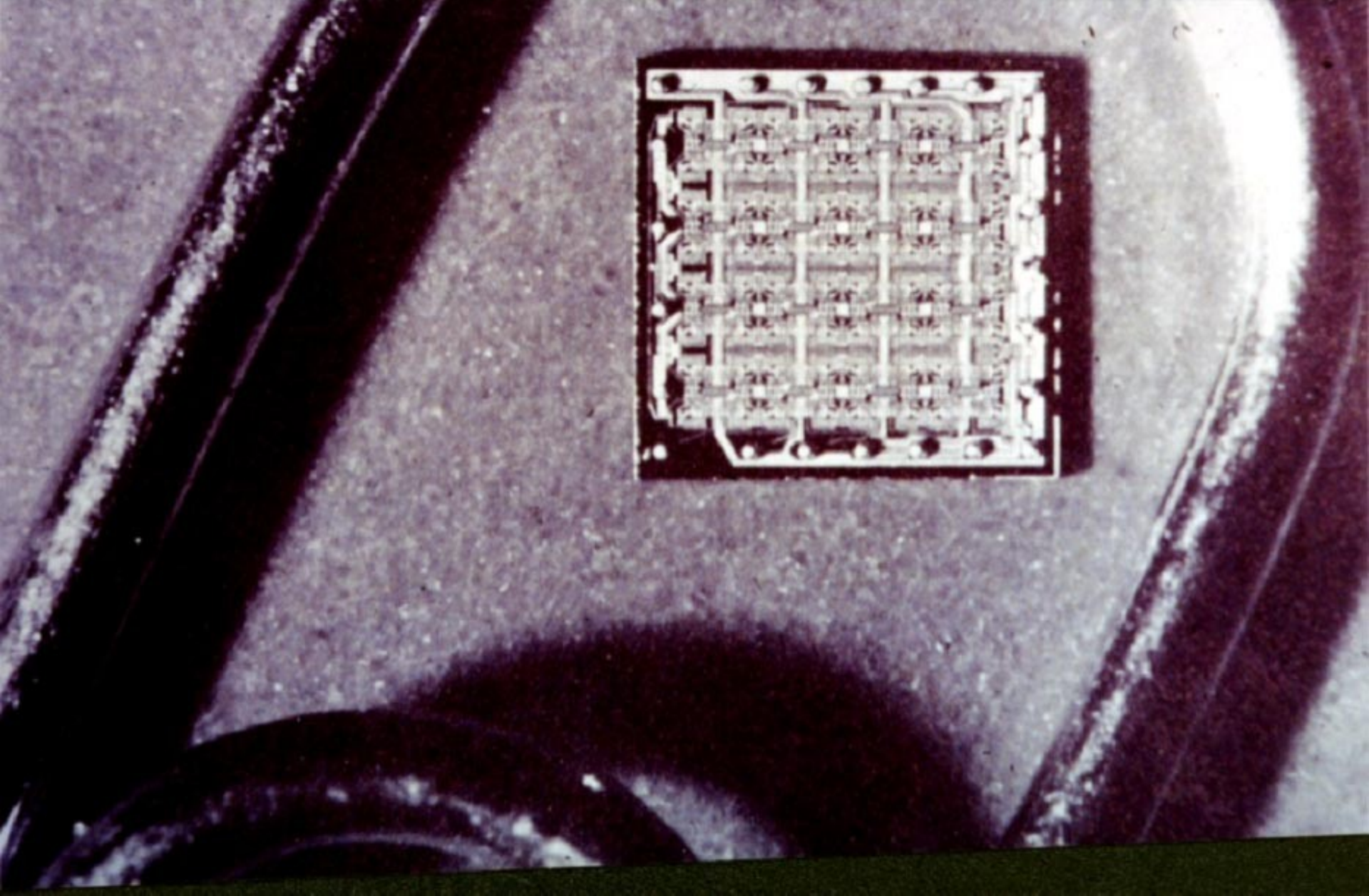
MITOCHONDRIA
The sites where ATP molecules, which supply the cell with energy, are produced.

GOLGI BODI
Membrane sacs that package and distribute proteins made by the cell.

CENTRIOLES
Structures which lie near the nucleus which are important in cell reproduction.

A single celled organism like a Paramecium, is more complex than a space shuttle!





Microchip inside a paper clip



An ant holding a computer chip that can process all the letters in the Bible 200 times per second!

Creation Magazine **Dec. 1998-Feb. 1999 p. 10**

A Honeybee's Brain Compared to a Super Computer





Size	Tiny	Huge
Speed	1 Trillion/sec	6 Billion/sec (NASA's Cray Y-MP)
Energy Consumption	10 Microwatts	Many Kilowatts (10^7 or more)
Cost	Cheap	Lots ($48 million)
Maintenance Personnel	None (self healing)	Many
Weight	Not Much	2300 lbs with cooling system
Conclusions	Evolved?	Designed

The Human brain is millions of times more complex than a honeybee's!



Super Computer *

A Honeybee's Brain Compared to a Super Computer





Size	Tiny	Huge
Speed		(10^P)
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A honeybee can fly one million miles on one gallon

A Honeybee's Brain Compared to a Super Computer





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E		ore)
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Cost	Cheap	Lots ($48 million)
Weight	Not Much	2300 kg
Conclusions	Evolved?	Designed

The Human brain is millions of times more complex than a honeybee's!



Super Computer is huge, slow, inefficient, costs lot of money, must be maintained.
It had to be designed.

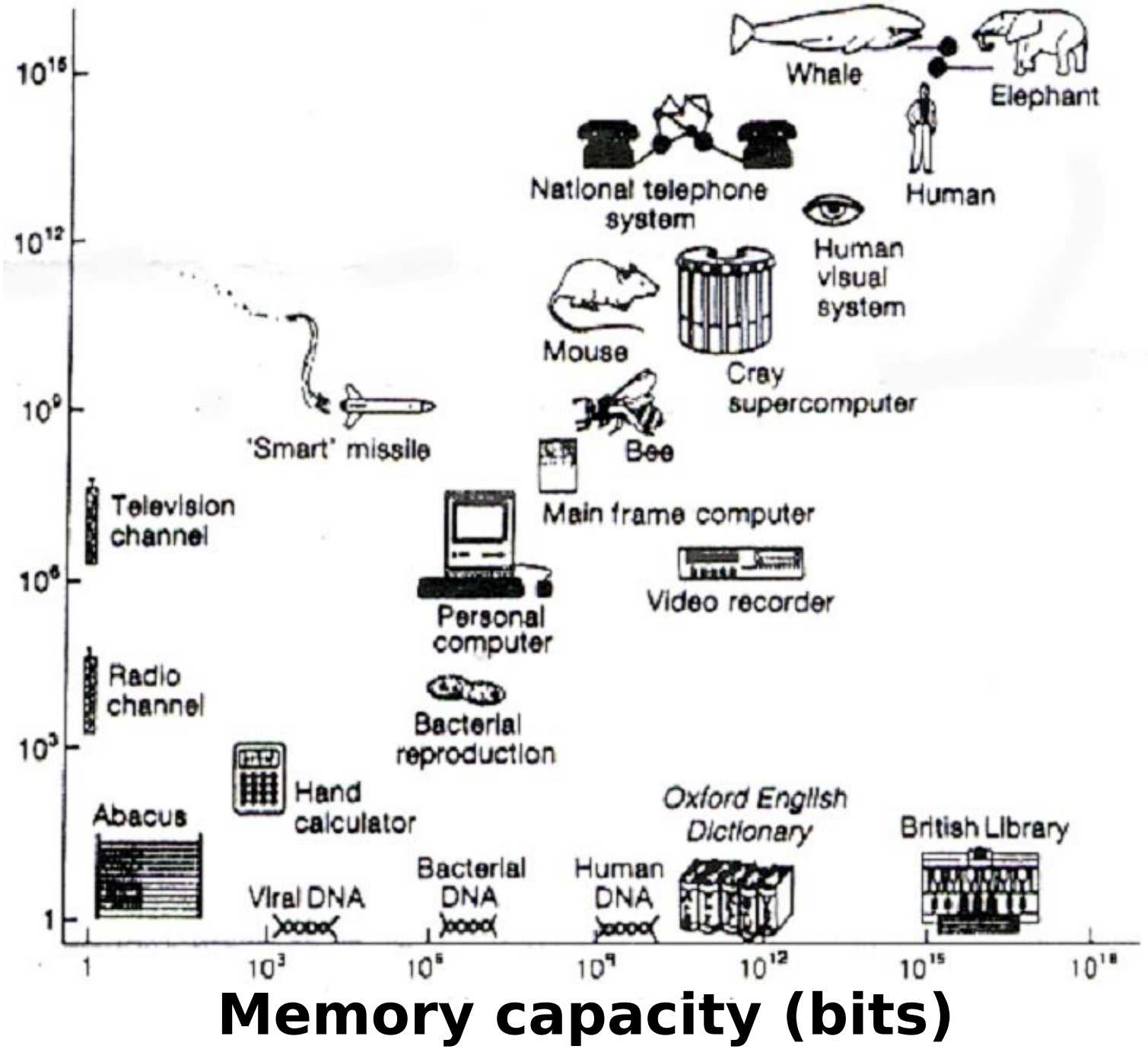
A Honeybee's Brain Compared to a Super Computer





The Human brain is millions of times more complex than a honeybee's!

Impossibility: The Limits of Science and the Science of Limits,
J.D. Barrow 1998



There are all sorts of different reasons for believing in God, and here I will mention only one. It is this. **Supposing there was no intelligence behind the universe, no creative mind.** In that case nobody designed my brain for the purpose of thinking. It is merely that when the atoms inside my skull happen for physical or chemical reasons to arrange themselves in a certain way, this gives me as a by-product, the sensation I call thought. **But if so,**

It is like upsetting a milk-jug and hoping that the way the splash arranges itself will give you a map of London. But if I cannot trust my own thinking, of course I cannot trust the arguments leading to atheism and therefore the reason to be an atheist, or anything else. Unless I believe in God, I cannot believe in thought or anything else: so I can never use thought

If the human brain is nothing but 3# of chemicals that **arranged themselves by chance** over billions of years

How can you trust your thoughts and conclusions you come to?

DNA proves evolution?

Chapter

14 EVOLUTION 230

EVIDENCE OF EVOLUTION 231

☐ Evidence from Fossils ☐ Determining the Age of Fossils

☐ Evidence from Structure ☐ Evidence from Development

☐ Evidence from Molecular Biology

THEORY OF EVOLUTION 236

☐ Early Evolutionary Theory ☐ Darwin and Natural Selection

PROCESS OF EVOLUTION 239

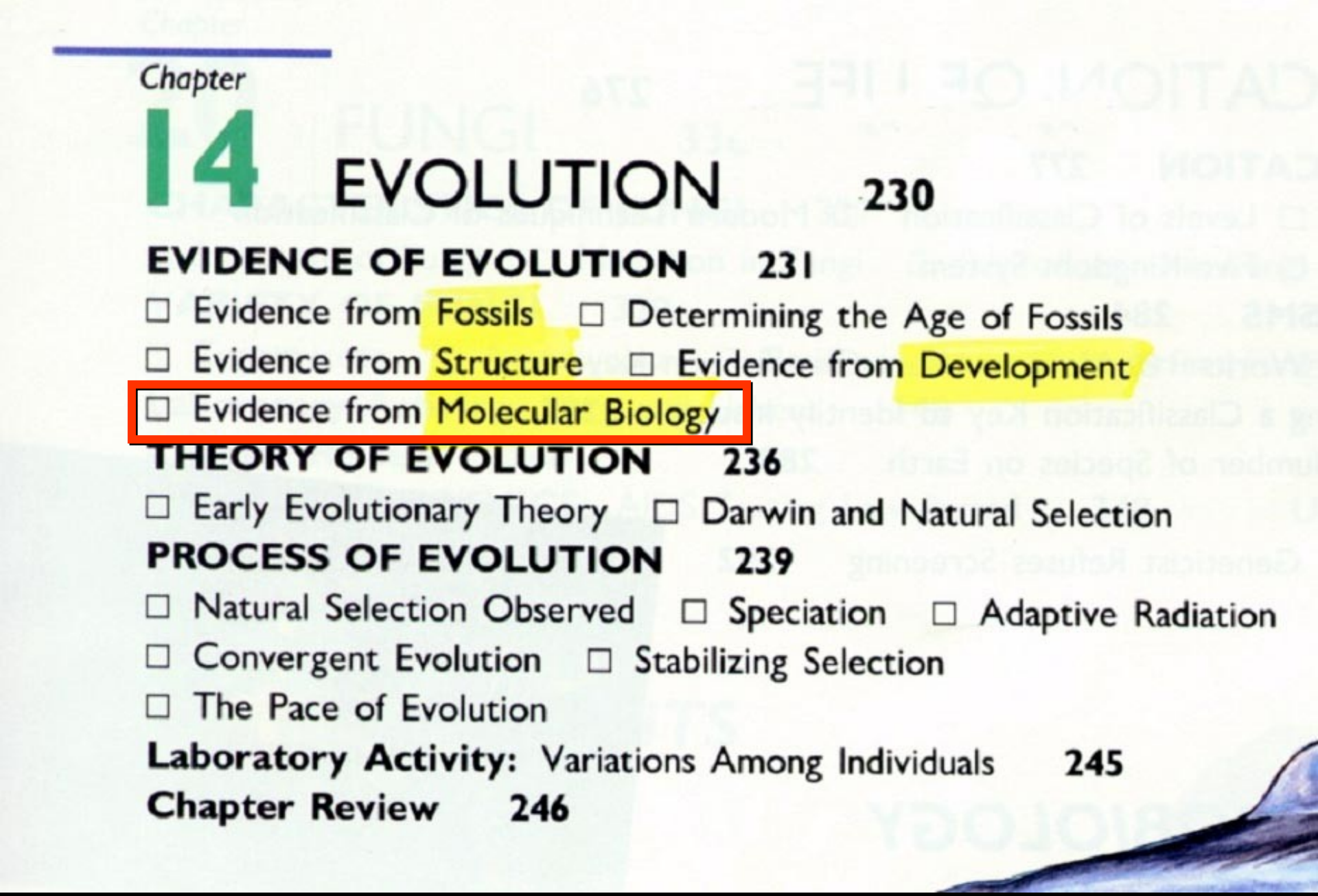
☐ Natural Selection Observed ☐ Speciation ☐ Adaptive Radiation

☐ Convergent Evolution ☐ Stabilizing Selection

☐ The Pace of Evolution

Laboratory Activity: Variations Among Individuals 245

Chapter Review 246



Heath *Biology* 1991 Table of Contents

lated on the basis of other evidenc is the
percentage of DNA sequences m-
mon.

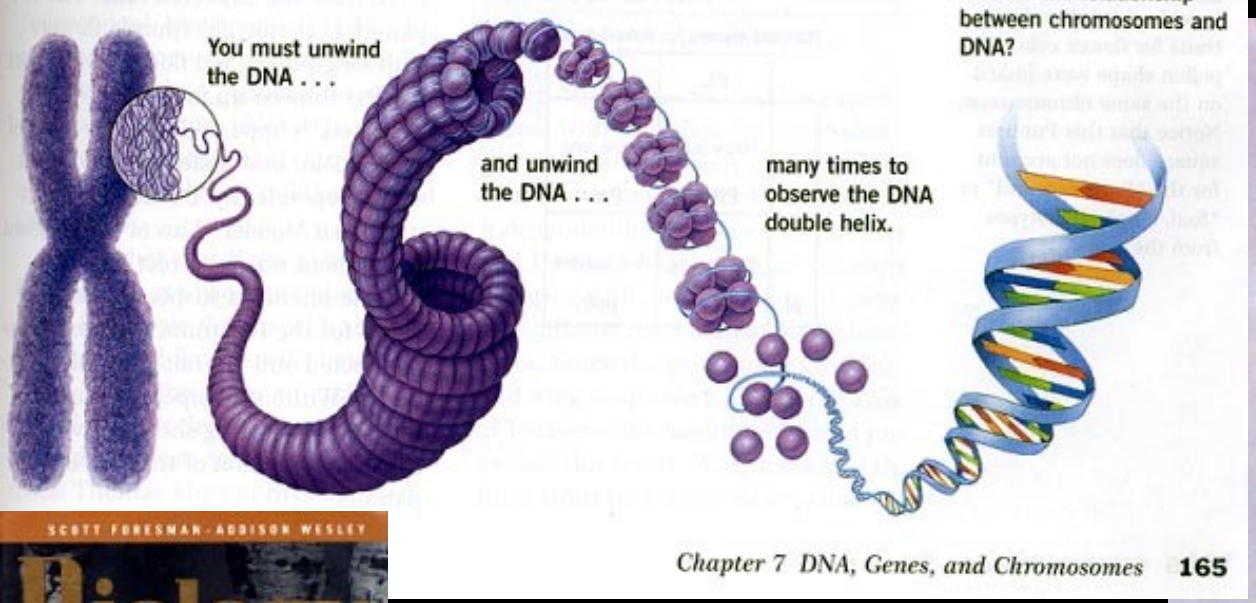
Darwin speculated
through descent wi
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learned mor
isms that ans

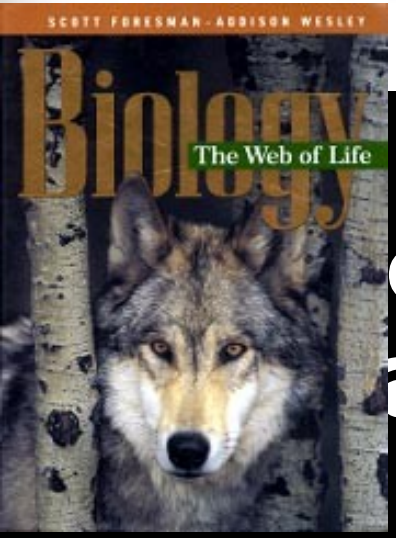


Lie #22

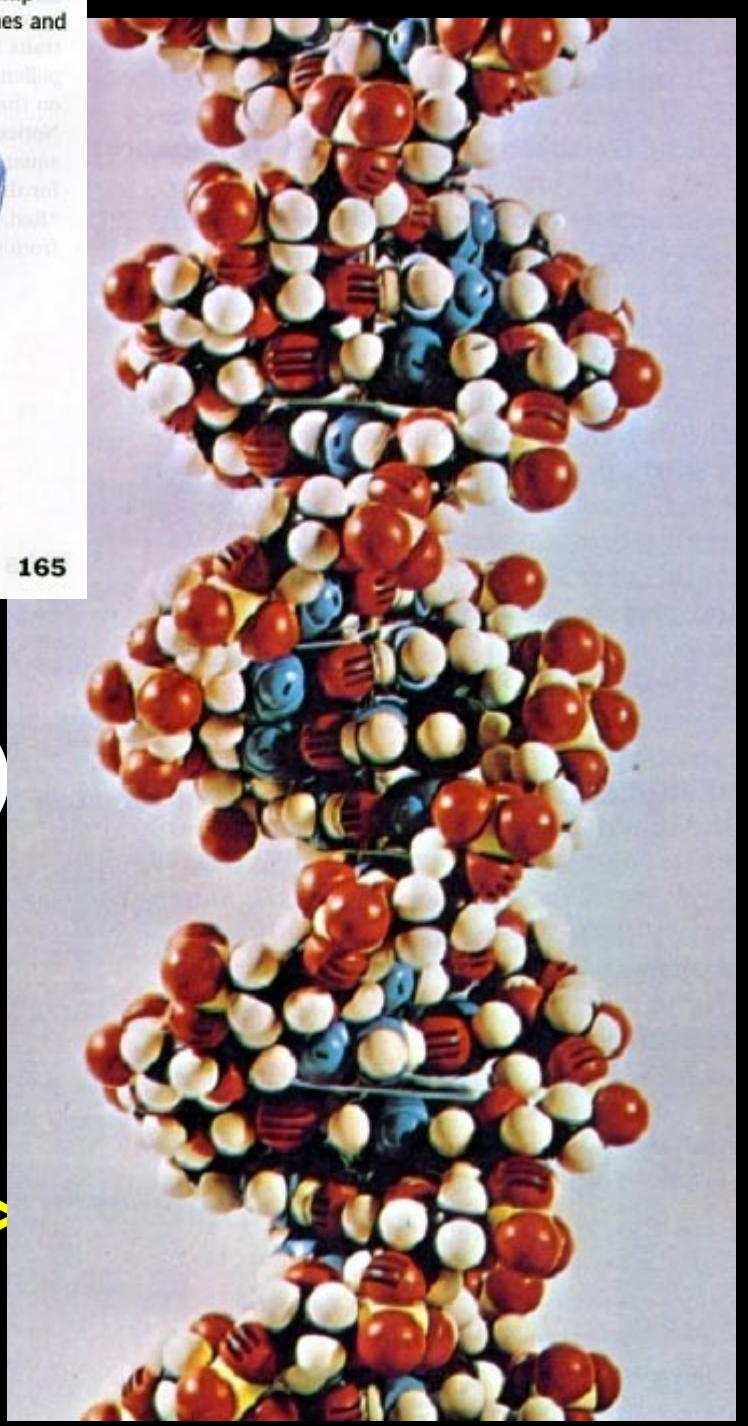
Nothing about evolution has been verified with DNA

Biology,
990 p. 294

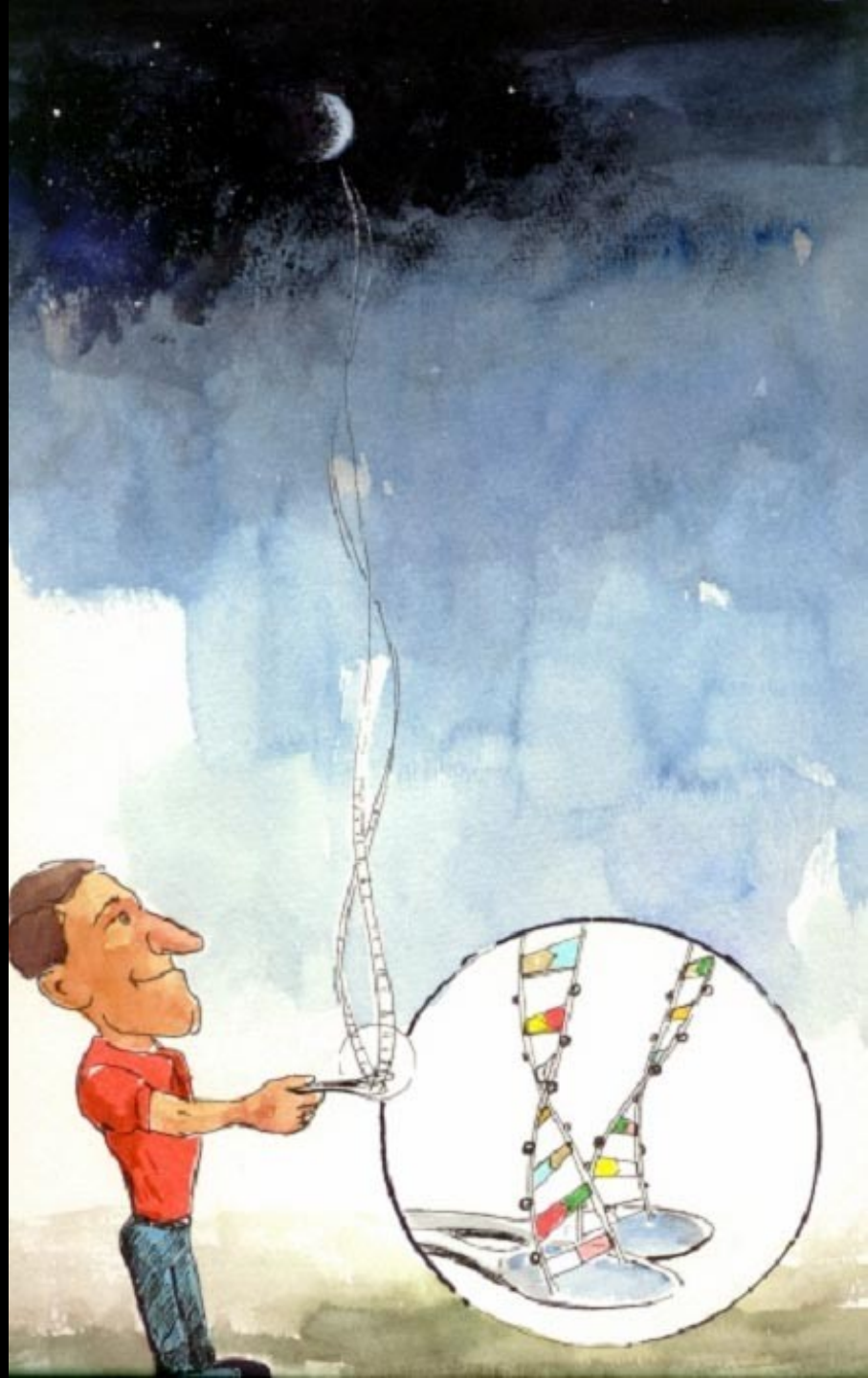




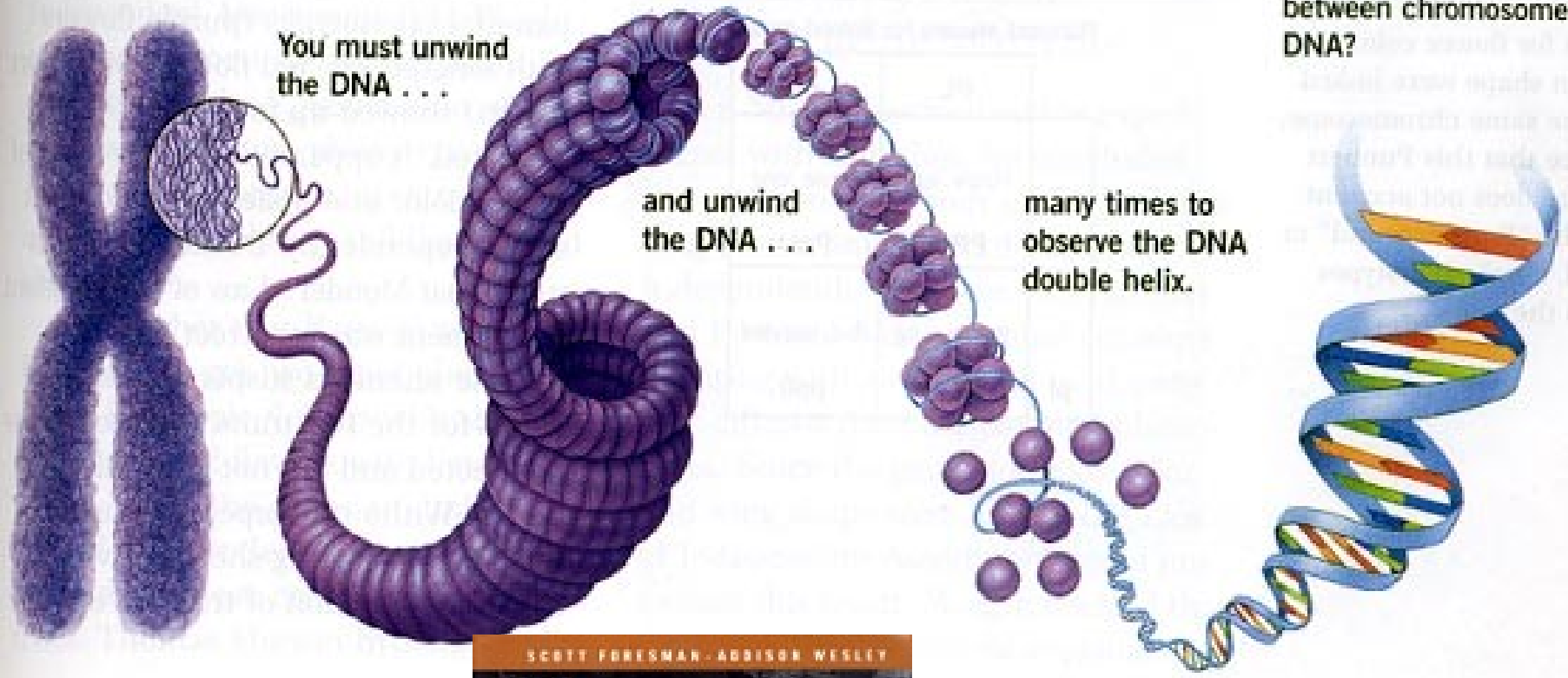
The DNA chromosomes) are the most complex molecules in the universe! >

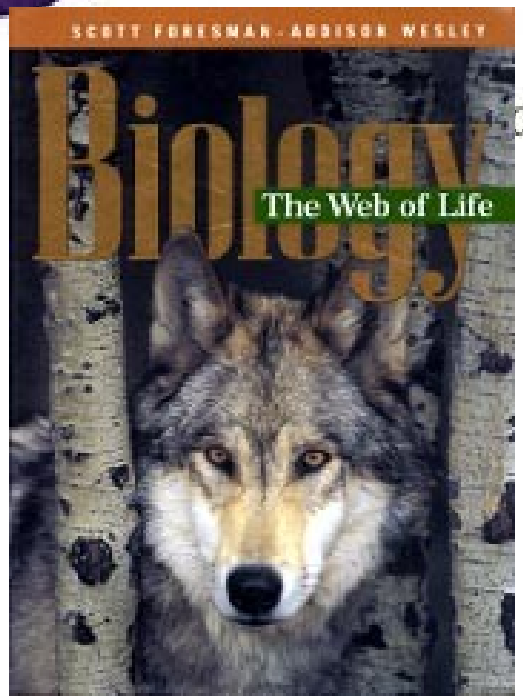


The average human has over 50 trillion cells. The total DNA from all these cells would only fill about 2 tablespoons.



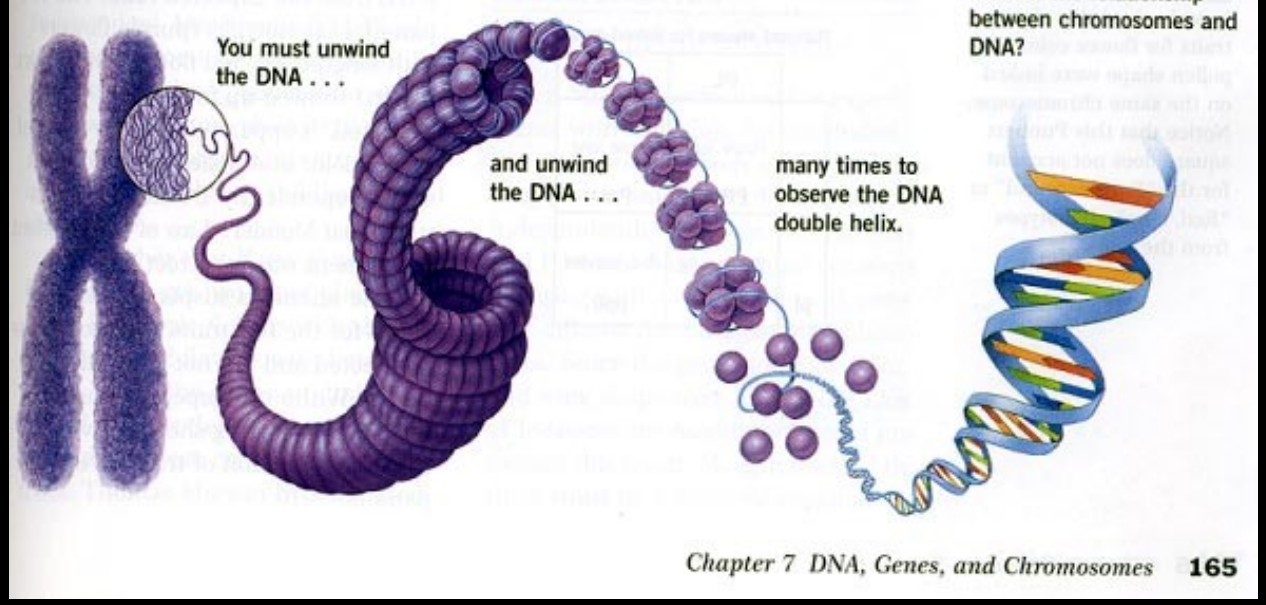
between chromosomes and DNA?





If all the chromosomes from one person were stretched out and laid end to end; it would stretch from the earth to the moon and

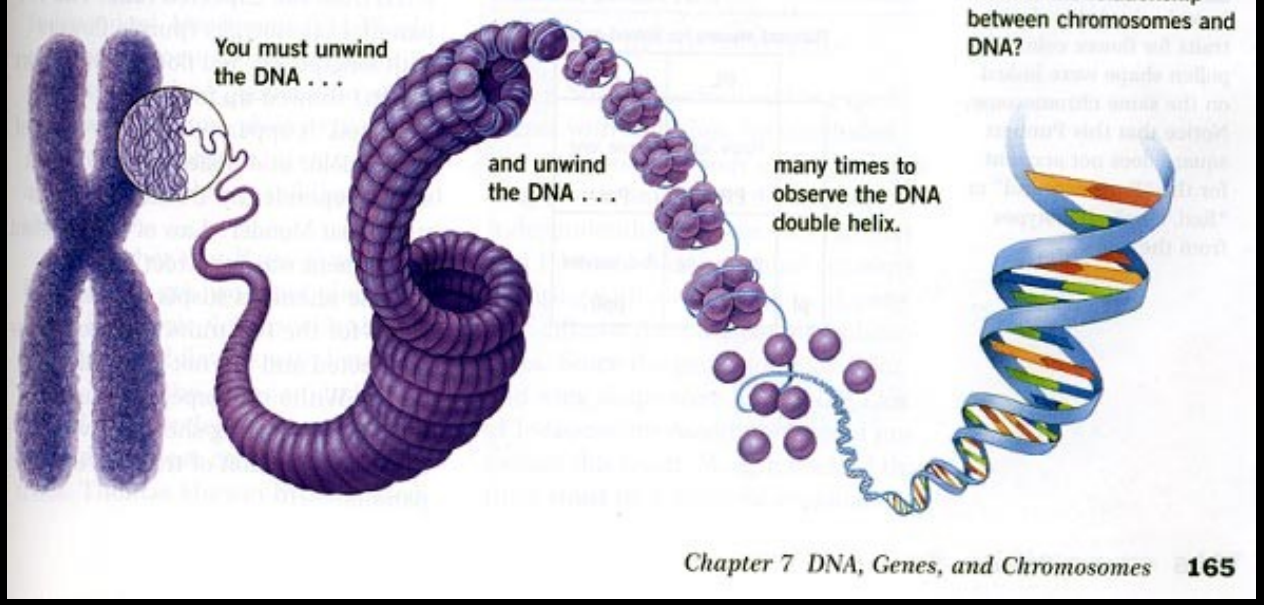




The code in the chromosomes is more complex and holds more information than all the computer programs ever written by man combined.

"DNA is like a software program, but it's much more complex than anything we've been able to design."

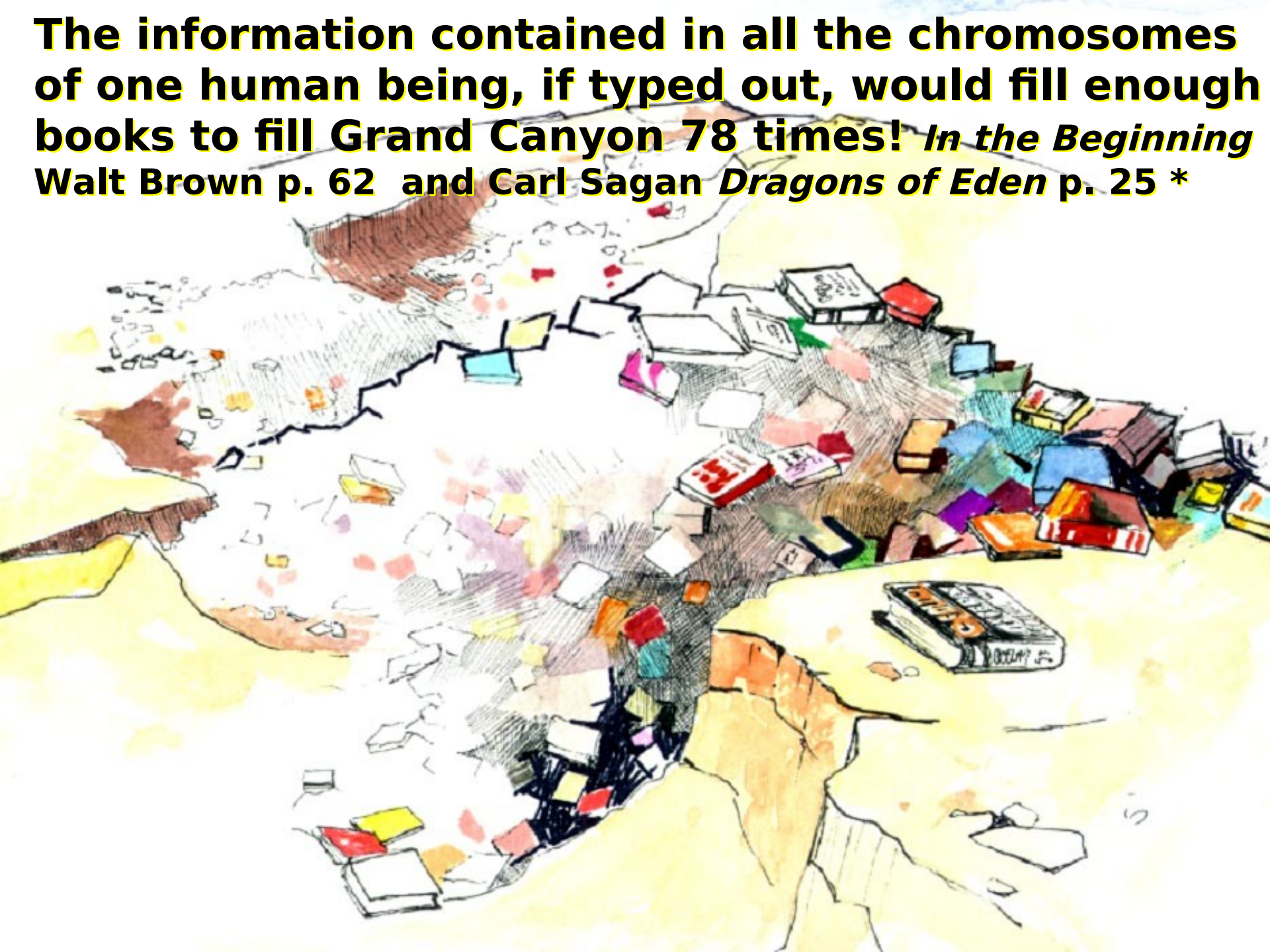
Bill Gates **(as quoted on Chuck Missler's tape,** ***In the Beginning There Was***



"IBM models its newest…computers…after DNA. The quantity of information is so vast, we have to invent new numbers to measure it: not just terabytes (a trillion bits of genetic data) but petabytes (equivalent to half the contents of all the academic libraries in America), exabytes, yottabytes and zetabytes. All the words ever uttered by everyone who ever lived would amount to five exabytes." ***Time*** **Feb-2003**

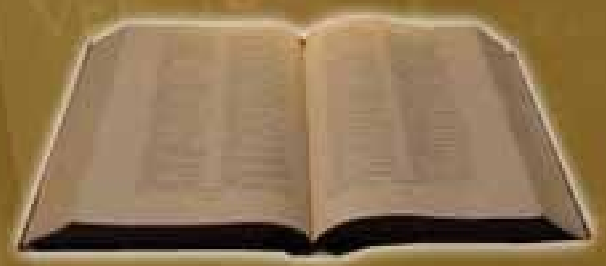


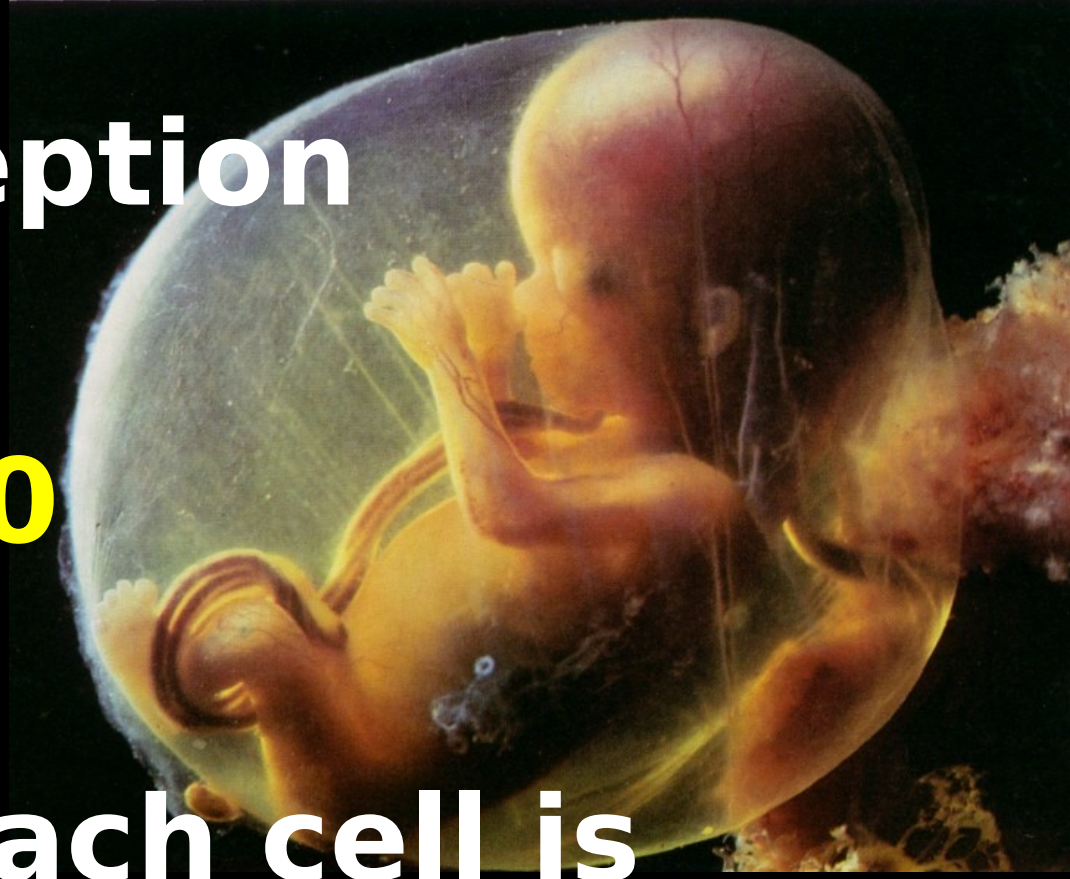
The information contained in all the chromosomes of one human being, if typed out, would fill enough books to fill Grand Canyon 78 times! ***In the Beginning*** **Walt Brown p. 62 and Carl Sagan** ***Dragons of Eden*** **p. 25 ***



I will praise thee; for I am fearfully and wonderfully made.

Psalm 139:14





From conception until birth the baby adds **15,000 cells per minute** to its body. Each cell is more complex than a space shuttle!

For a great description of how **the development of the baby follows the 7 feasts of Israel** in Lev. 23 see: *The Seven Feasts of Israel* by Zola Levit p.19-24.

Www.levitt.com 1-800-wonders

The probability of just one DNA arranging itself by chance has been calculated to be 1 chance in $10^{119,000}$



The entire visible universe is 10^{28} inches in diameter

Even with DNA sequence data, we have no direct access to the process of evolution, so objective reconstruction of the vanished past can be achieved only by creative imagination.

N. Takahata A Genetic Perspective on the Origin & History of Humans. *Annual Review of Ecology & Systems Atics*, 1995

Mitochondrial DNA mutation rates show we have a common ancestor about 300 generations ago. At 20 yrs/ gen that's 6,000 years.

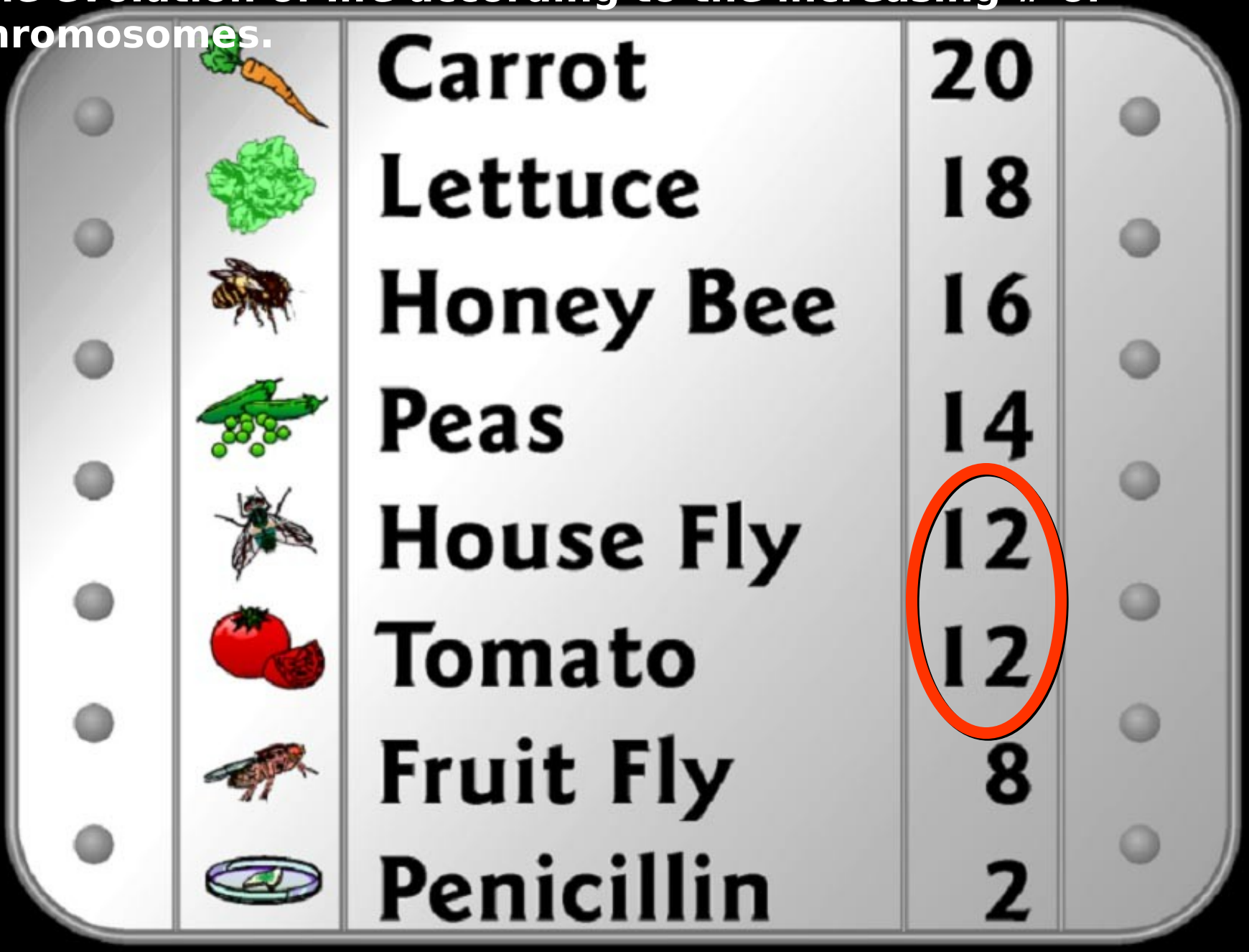
See "Evolution: Fact or Fable" Richard Johnston, p. 47
www.auroraproduction.com See also: Carl Wieland Creation Tech Journal

If evolution is true, it seems logical that the more chromosomes an organism has the further it has evolved. Since penicillin has only two chromosomes it must have evolved first.

The evolution of life according to the increasing # of chromosomes.



The evolution of life according to the increasing # of chromosomes.

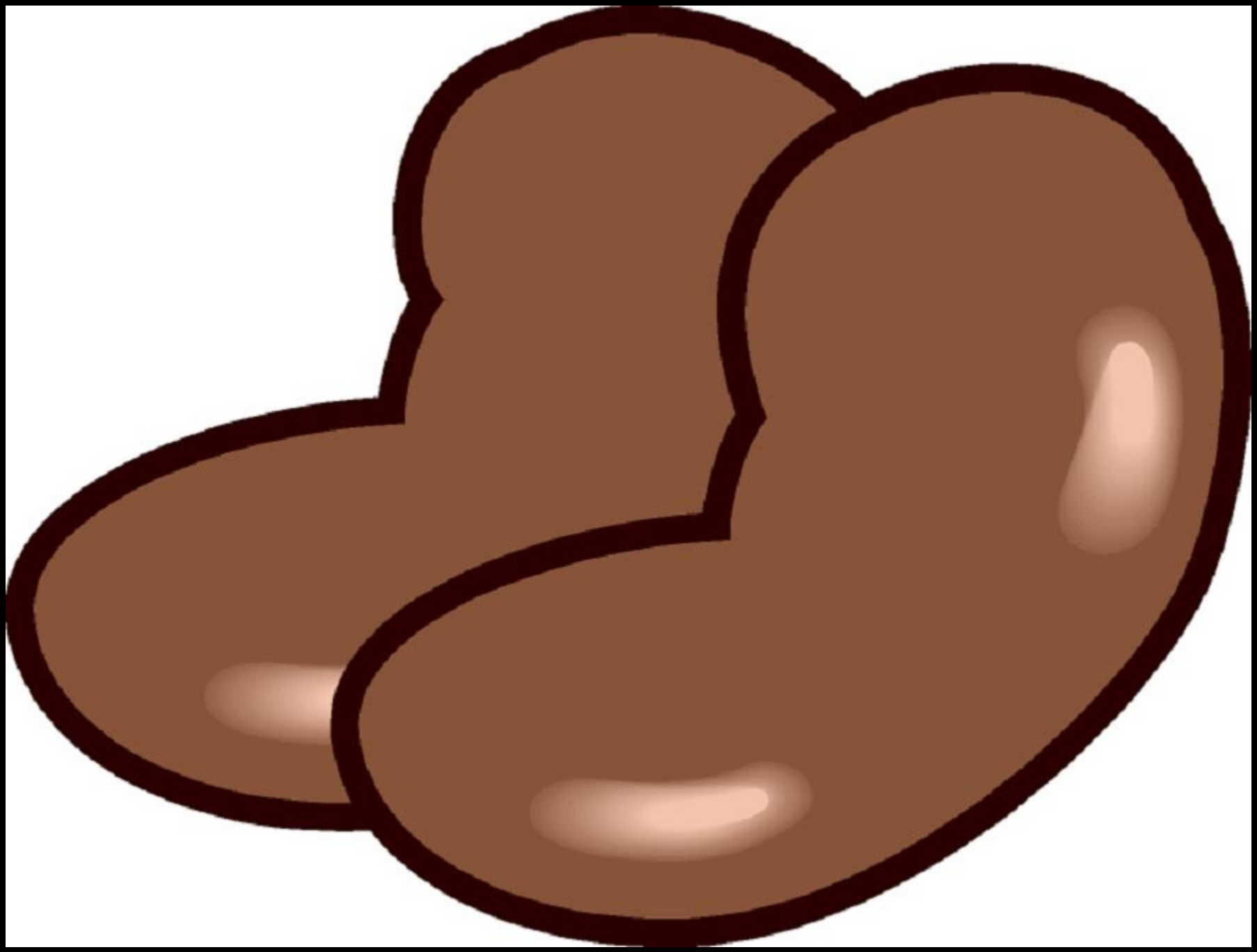


The evolution of life according to the increasing # of chromosomes.

	Alligator	32
	Onion	32
	Frog	26
	Opossum	22
	Redwood	22
	Kidney Bean	22
	Corn	20
	Marijuana	20









Redwood

Possum

Kidney Bean

evolutionis





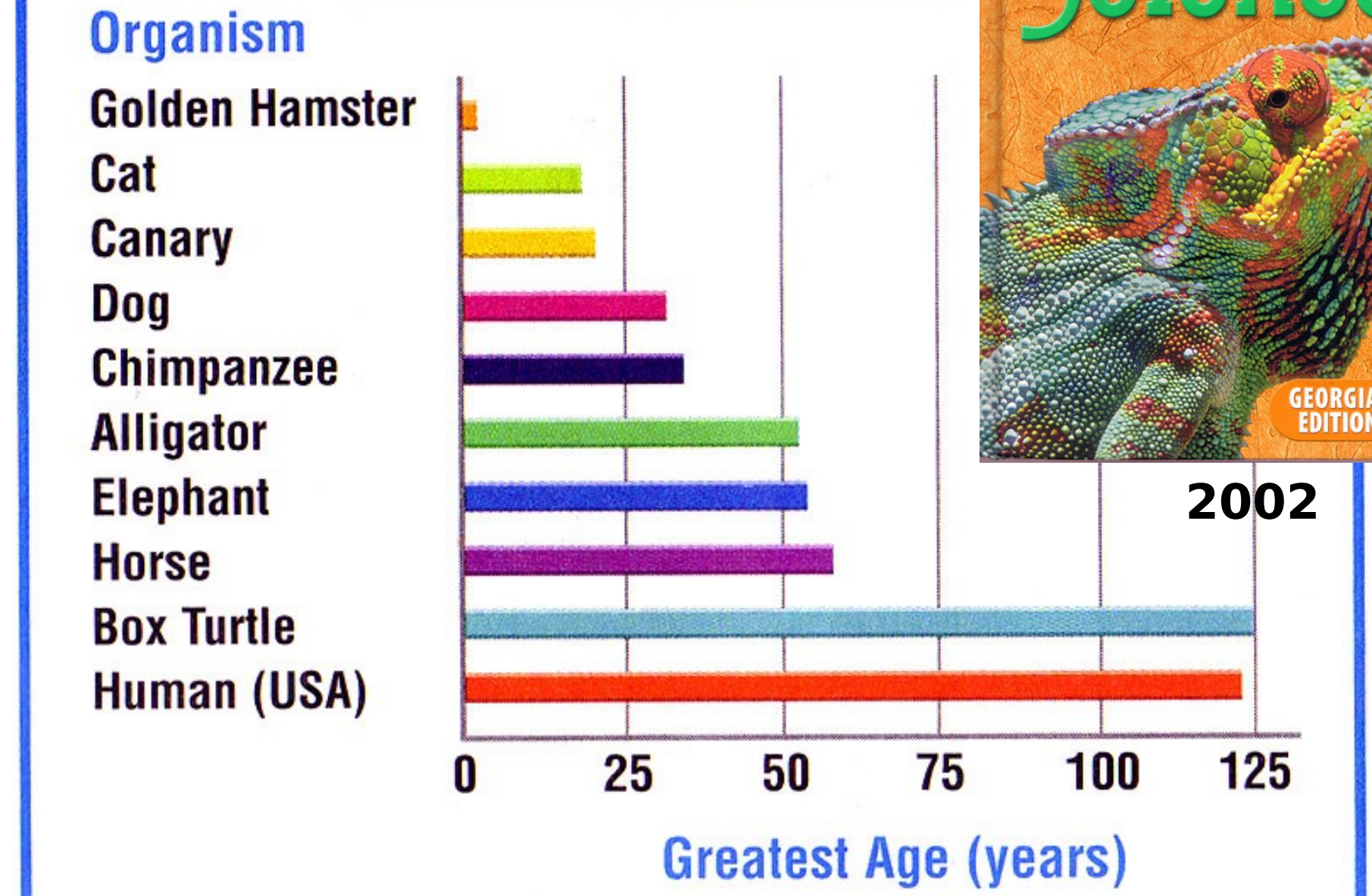
The evolution of life according to the increasing # of chromosomes.

 Amoeba	50
 Chimp	48
 Tobacco	48
 Human	46
 Bat	44
 Wheat	42
 Soybean	40
 Cat	38

The evolution of life according to the increasing # of chromosomes.

 Fern	480
 White Ash	138
 Carp	100
 Goldfish	94
 Sweet Potato	90
 Turkey	82
 Chicken	78
 Dog Twins!	78

How Long?



2002

The evolution of various life forms based upon their gestation period.

Opossum	13 days	Lion	108 days
Hamster	16 days	Hyena	110 days
Rat	21 days	Monkey	164 days
Rabbit	32 days	Chimpanzee	237 days
Kangaroo	40 days	Human	266 days
Fox	52 days	Seal	350 days
Dog	62 days	Giraffe	425 days
Cat	62 days	Elephant	640 days

The evolution of various life forms based upon their adult weight

Shrew	4 grams	Harbour Seal	85 kg
Mouse	40 g	Mule Deer	90 kg
Squirrel	600 g	Dolphin	175 kg
Mink	1 kg	Manatee	400 kg
Rabbit	3 kg	Polar Bear	425 kg
Opossum	3.5 kg	N. Sea Lion	650 kg
Raccoon	12 kg	Walrus	1400 kg
Wolf	80 kg	Blue Whale	105,000 kg

If amphibians evolved before mammals, why do some amphibians have 5 times more DNA than mammals and some amoebae have 1000 times more DNA?

Scientific American, October 2004, p. 62

the really significant finding that comes to light from comparing the proteins' amino acid sequences is that it is impossible to arrange them in any sort of evolutionary series...there is little doubt that if this molecular evidence had been available a century ago... the idea of organic evolution might never have been accepted."

Michael Denton, Evolution in Crisis 1985 (pp 289 – 291)

Discovery should speed crop improvements

By MALCOLM RITTER
AP Science Writer

NEW YORK — A team of scientists from 10 countries has deciphered the genetic code of rice, an advance that should speed improvements in a crop that feeds more than half the world's population.

It's the first crop plant to have its genome sequenced, which means scientists identified virtually all the 389 million chemical building blocks of its DNA. Certain sequences of these building blocks form genes, like letters spelling words.

The advance will help breeders produce new rice varieties with traits such as higher yield, improved nutritional content and better resistance to disease and pests, said one of the project's leaders, W. Richard McCombie of Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory in New York.

"I would think this is going to help people find genes and probably enhance the crop in well under 10 years," McCombie said.

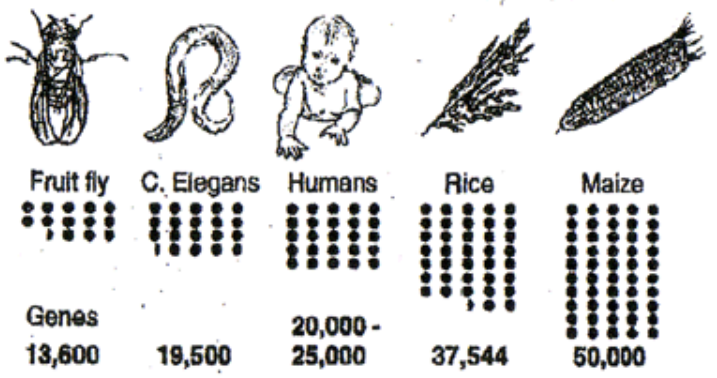
The work is reported in Thursday's issue of the journal Nature by the International Rice Genome Sequencing Project, which was established in 1998. The effort was led by Japanese researchers.

In the Nature report, scientists estimated rice contains 37,544 genes but said that figure will no doubt be revised with further research. Humans, by contrast, have only 20,000 to 25,000 genes.

They also said having the genome sequence in hand will be crucial for breeding and biotechnology advances to increase rice yield, noting that by one estimate the world's rice production must increase by 30 percent over the next 20 years to keep up with demand.

Deciphering the DNA of rice

In Thursday's issue of the journal Nature, researchers announced they have deciphered the genetic code of rice with a preliminary count of 37,500 genes.



ASSOCIATED PRESS

Besides Japan and the United States, participating scientists came from Brazil, China, France, India, Korea, Taiwan, Thailand and the United Kingdom.

Pamela Ronald of the University of California, Davis, who studies disease resistance in rice but didn't participate in the project, said the sequencing of the rice genome lets scientists do new experiments to unlock secrets of the plant.

"A lot of people are building on this work," she said.

For example, her laboratory used data released earlier from the sequencing project to develop a way to identify rice genes that become active when the plant deals with stresses like a germ attack or drought. That can help scientists track down particular genes for targeting in breeding programs, she said.

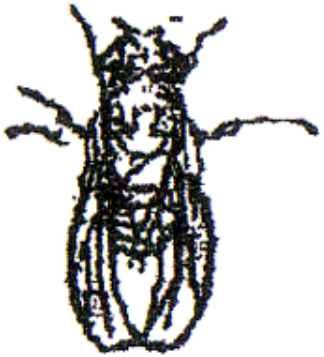
On the Net:
International Rice Genome Sequencing Project:
http://rgp.dna.affrc.go.jp/IRGSP/
Nature journal:
http://www.nature.com

August 15, 2005

Deciphering the DNA of rice

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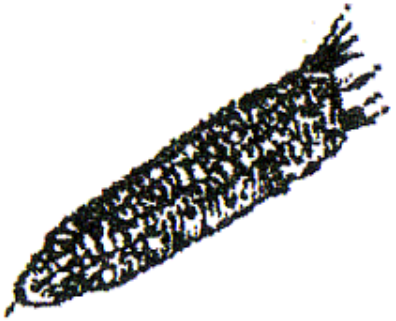
Some counts and estimates



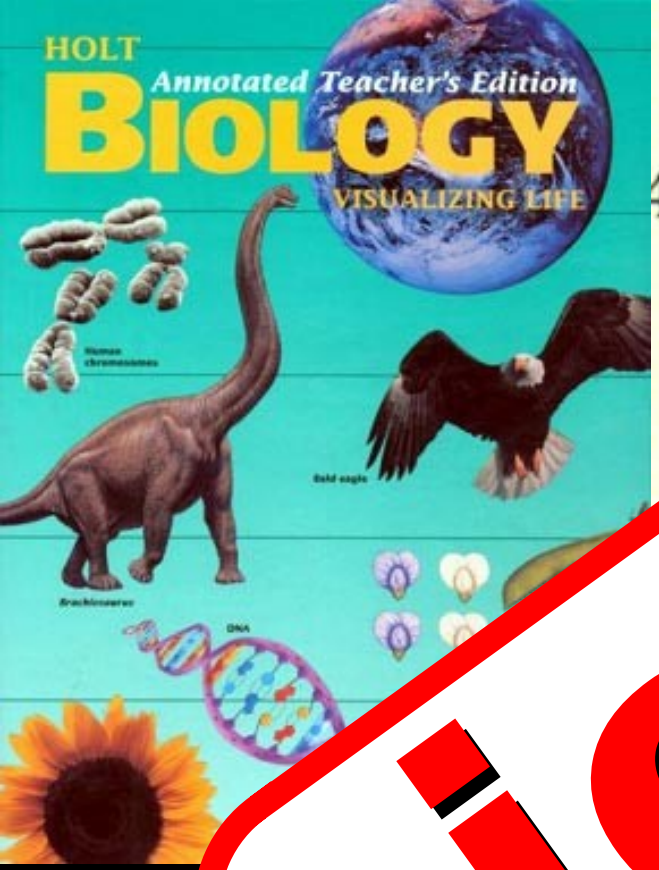








Fruit fly	C. Elegans	Humans	Rice	Maize
Genes		20,000 -		
13,600	19,500	25,000	37,544	50,000



Thinking Critic

4. *Inferring C*

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kinds of amino acids.

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hat all life shares a common

estor.

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Lie #23

This shows a common Creator

GLENCO BIOL. 1994

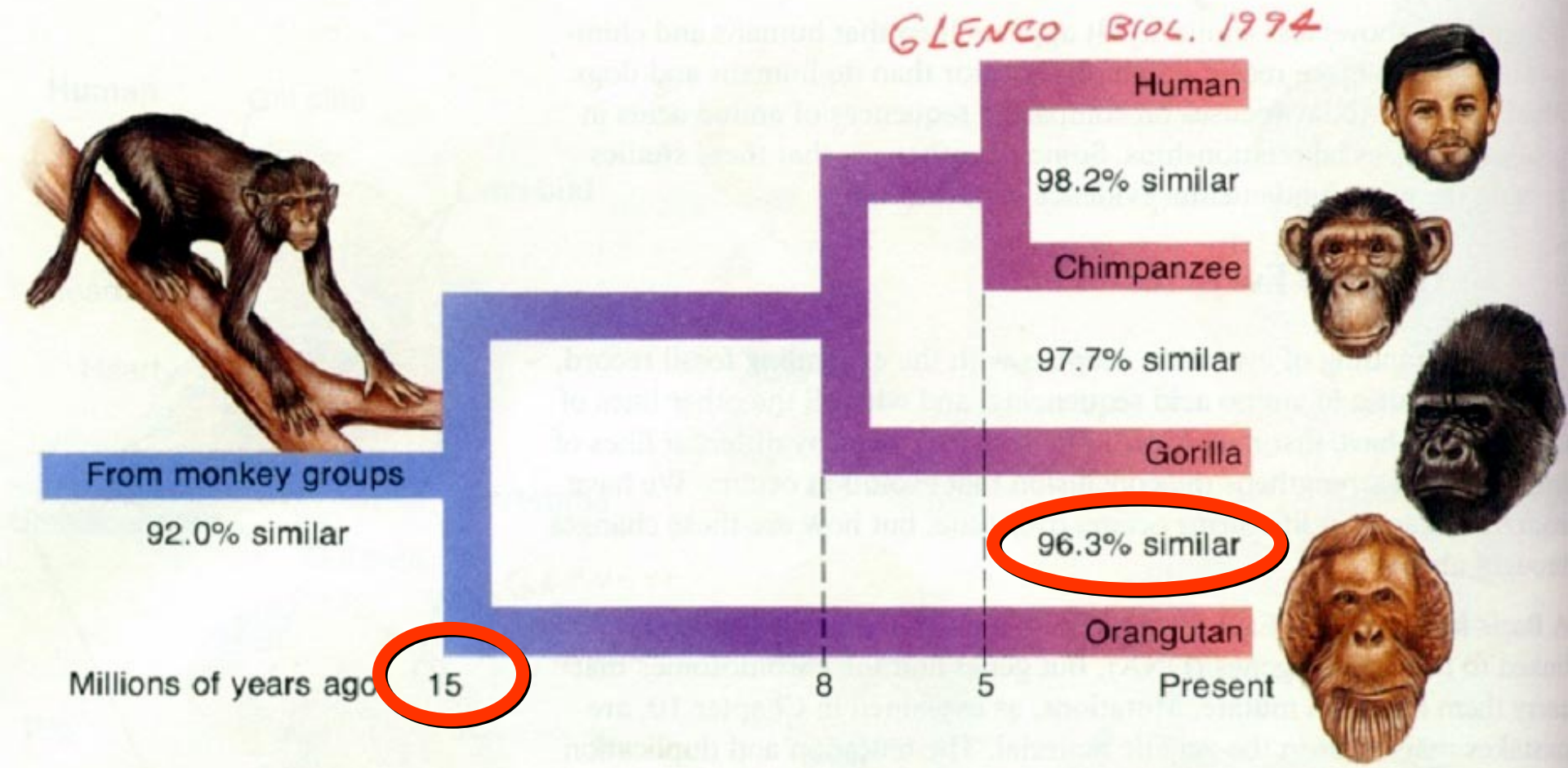


Figure 12-7 **Comparisons of DNA nitrogen based sequences show that chimpanzees are more closely related to humans than to gorillas or other apes.**

A Basis for Relationships Knowledge of genetics can help us understand more than how changes in genotypes and phenotypes come about. Genetics can also tell us how different groups of organisms are related back through time. Biologists first analyze the base sequences of DNA in the genes of one kind of organism. Then they examine genes controlling the same or similar traits among different kinds of organisms. As in other comparative studies, the greater the similarity, the closer the relationship. The DNA of humans and chimpanzees, for example, is 99 percent identi-

DNA sequences reveal our close kinship to chimpanzees

Modern apes are not our direct ancestors. Humans share a common ancestor with the living apes, but the apes from which humans descended are extinct. Nevertheless, much can be

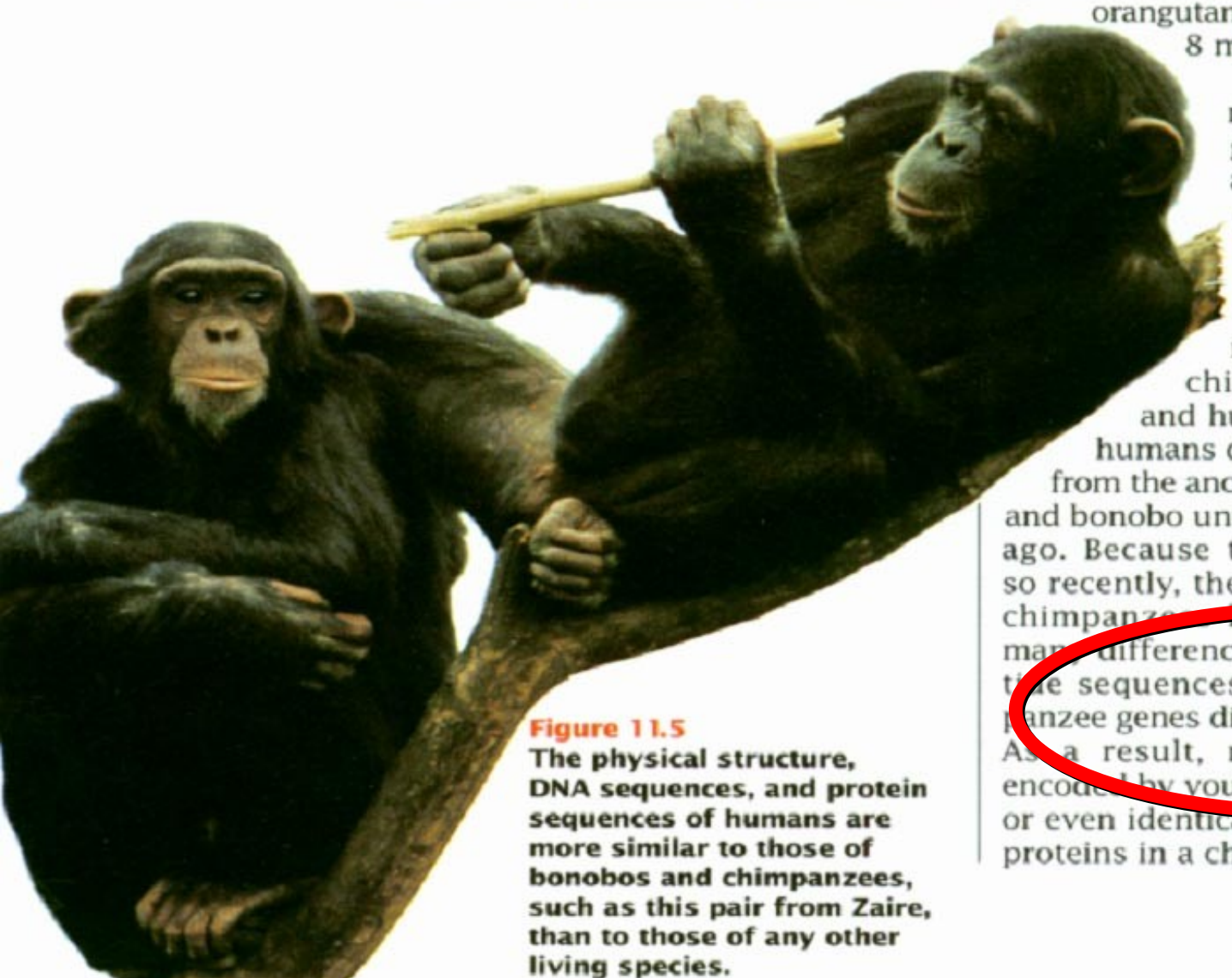


Figure 11.5
The physical structure, DNA sequences, and protein sequences of humans are more similar to those of bonobos and chimpanzees, such as this pair from Zaire, than to those of any other living species.

number of differences in nucleotide sequence. Scientists think the species that gave rise to gibbons diverged from the common ancestor of humans and the other apes about 10 million years ago, as shown in **Figure 11.6**. The next ape to evolve, the ancestor of the orangutan, split off approximately 8 million years ago.

Humans shared a common ancestor with the gorilla, the chimpanzee, and the bonobo until about 7 million years ago. At this time, the gorilla's ancestor diverged from the common ancestor of the chimpanzee, the bonobo, and humans. The ancestor of humans did not begin to diverge from the ancestor of the chimpanzee and bonobo until about 5 million years ago. Because this divergence began so recently, the genes of humans and chimpanz[illegible] have not accumulated many differences. Overall, the nucleotide sequences of human and chimpanzee genes differ by only 1.6 percent. As a result, most of the proteins encoded by your genes are very similar or even identical to the corresponding proteins in a chimpanzee.

Similar DNA codes prove the same design engineer wrote the codes, not evolution!

Dr. Barney Maddox, a leading genetic genome researcher, said, concerning these genetic differences, "Now the genetic difference between human and his nearest relative, the chimpanzee, is at least 1.6%. That doesn't sound like much, but calculated out, that is a gap of at least 48,000,000 nucleotides, and a change of only 3 nucleotides is fatal to an animal; there is no possibility of change."

Human Genome Project, Quantitative A Disproof of Evolution, CEM facts sheet. Cited in *Doubts about*

“Humans and chimpanzees may be slightly less closely related than-had been thought, according to new research.

“It has long been believed that the DNA of chimps and humans is about 98.5 percent identical, making chimps our closest relative.

“But Roy J. Britten of the California Institute of Technology conducted a new analysis comparing about 779,000 individual components of DNA from humans and chimps and found more differences than previously noted.

“Britten concludes that humans and chimps share only about 95 percent of the same DNA, according to a report released last week by the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences...”

Human-chimp DNA difference trebled

22:00 23 September 02 NewScientist.com news service

We are more unique than previously thought, according to new comparisons of human and chimpanzee DNA.

It has long been held that we share 98.5 per cent of our genetic material with our closest relatives. That now appears to be wrong. In fact, we share less than 95 per cent of our genetic material, a three-fold increase in the variation between us and chimps.

(Newest research says 7.7% difference-

Human-chimp DNA difference trebled
22:00 23 September 02 NewScientist.com news service

The new value came to light when Roy Britten of the California Institute of Technology became suspicious about the 98.5 per cent figure. Ironically, that number was originally derived from a technique that Britten himself developed decades ago at Caltech with colleague Dave Kohne. By measuring the temperature at which matching DNA of two species comes apart, you can work out how different they are.

But the technique only picks up a particular type of variation, called a single base substitution. These occur

But there are two other major types of variation that the previous analyses ignored. “Insertions” occur whenever a whole section of DNA appears in one species but not in the corresponding strand of the other. Likewise, “deletions” mean that a piece of DNA is missing from one species. *

Littered with indels

Together, they are termed “indels”, and Britten seized his chance to evaluate the true variation between the two species when stretches of chimp DNA were recently published on the internet by teams from the Baylor College of Medicine in Houston, Texas, and from the University of Oklahoma.

When Britten compared five stretches of chimp DNA with the corresponding pieces of human DNA, he found that single base substitutions accounted for a difference of 1.4 per cent, very close to the expected figure.

Junk and genes

“We’re not any more different than we were,” says Britten. “But we see a bit more divergence than before because insertions and deletions are taken into account. It almost triples the difference.”

The result is only based on about one million DNA bases out of the three billion (1/3,000) which make up the human and chimp genomes, says Britten. “It’s just a glance,” he says.

But the differences were equally split between “junk” regions that do not have any genes, and gene-rich parts of the genome, suggesting they may be evenly distributed.

Britten thinks it will be some time before we know what it is about our genes that makes us so different from chimps. He thinks the real secrets could lie in “regulatory” regions of DNA that control whole networks of genes. “It’ll be a while before we understand them,” he says.

The function of only 1% (some say 3%) of human DNA has been determined.
If 95% or 98.6% of this small amount is similar to chimps it still does not prove common ancestry.
Modern Creation Trilogy vol. 2 chapter 9 Henry Morris

"French and American scientists have mapped chromosome 14, the longest sequenced to date and the site of more than 60 disease genes, including one linked to early onset Alzheimer's.

The feat enlisting nearly 100 researchers marks the fourth of the 24 human chromosomes mapped so far as part of an

Scientists at Genoscope, the French national sequencing center, said the chromosome is comprised of more than 87 million pairs of DNA, all of which have been sequenced so that the chromosome's map includes no gaps.

"At the present time, this is the longest piece of contiguous DNA that has been sequenced. We made an effort to close all the gaps," said Genoscope's director, Jean Weissenbach.

The researchers describe chromosome 14 and its 87,410,661 pairs of DNA — a fraction of the total 3 billion pairs found in human

Junk DNA? I don't think so!

Discover Sept. 2003 p. 16

More Gene Than Junk

THE HUMAN GENOME IS LITTERED WITH UP TO 20,000 PSEUDOGENES, DNA sequences that appear to be truncated or error-riddled copies of other, functional genes—often dismissed as junk DNA. But Shinji Hirotsune of the Saitama Medical School in Japan and his colleagues have found that "real" genes might not be able to function properly without the pseudo ones.

Hirotsune's team made their discovery during an unrelated study in which they inserted a fruit fly gene into embryonic mice. The fruit fly DNA disrupted the mouse pseudogene for *makorin1*, a gene thought to be associated with bone and kidney development. Most of the mice in this line died within days of birth, exhibiting severe kidney and bone deformities, even though the proper *makorin1* gene was unaffected. Putting additional copies of *makorin1* or its pseudogene into the mice helped only somewhat. But when Hirotsune reintroduced an intact copy of the original pseudogene into mouse embryos, the animals developed normally.

Jeannie Lee, a geneticist at the Howard Hughes Medical Institute in Boston, suspects the pseudogene may function as a decoy to lure away destructive enzymes or regulatory proteins that would otherwise suppress the activity of the *makorin1* gene. However it happens, the interaction between *makorin1* and its pseudogene indicates a previously

Junk DNA? I don't think so!

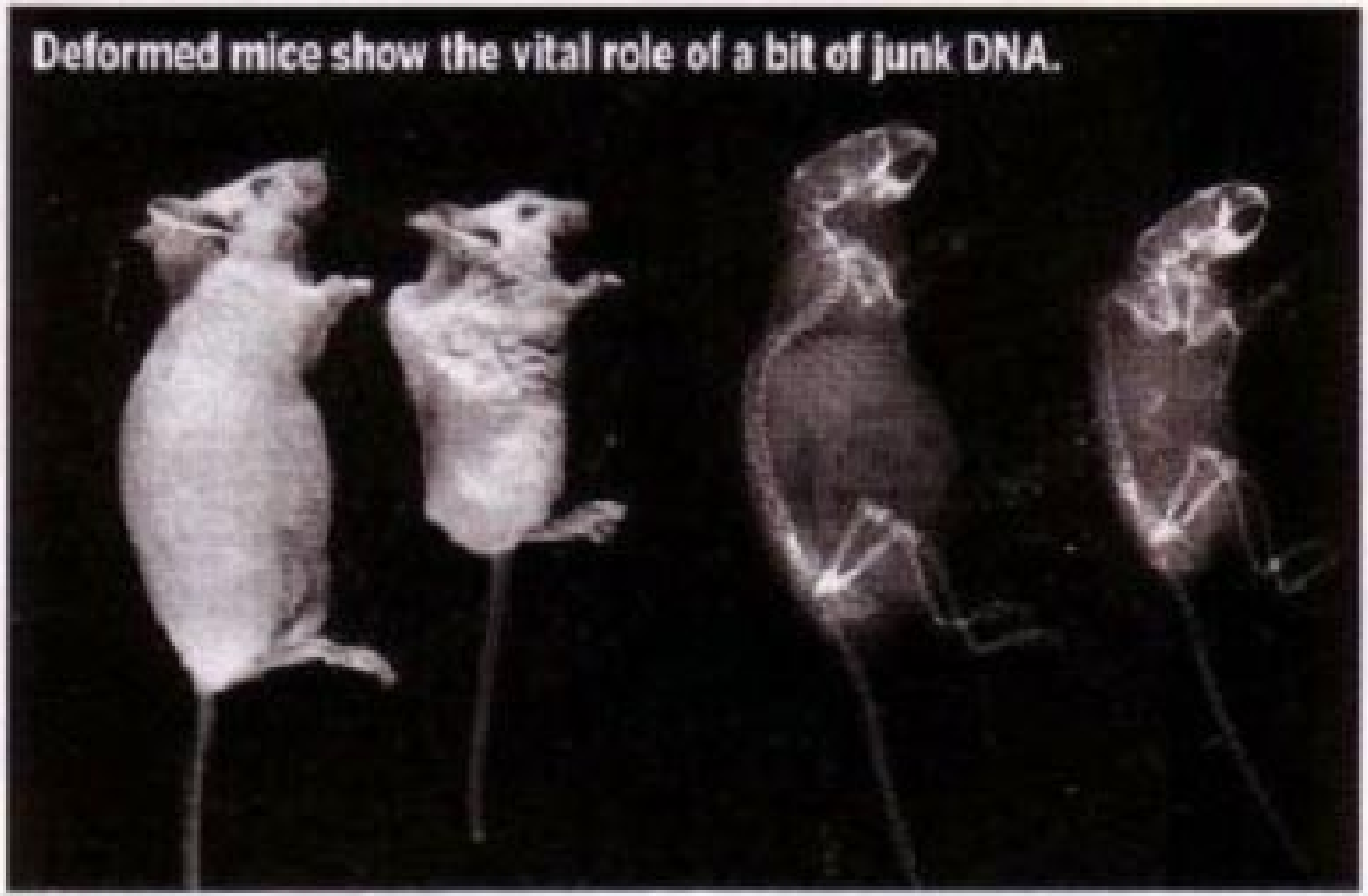
Discover Sept. 2003 p. 16

See Trash to Treasure

Sciencenews.com Oct 16, 2004

pseudogene into mouse embryos, the animals developed normally.

Jeannie Lee, a geneticist at the Howard Hughes Medical Institute in Boston, suspects the pseudogene may function as a decoy to lure away destructive enzymes or regulatory proteins that would otherwise suppress the activity of the *makorin1* gene. However it happens, the interaction between *makorin1* and its pseudogene indicates a previously unknown mechanism of genetic regulation at work. —*Zara Herskovits*



Deformed mice show the vital role of a bit of junk DNA.

"Jeannie Lee, a geneticist at the Howard Hughes Medical Institute in Boston, suspects the pseudogene may function as a decoy to lure away destructive enzymes or regulatory proteins that would otherwise suppress the activity of the *makorin1* gene."

Discover Sept. 2003 p. 16

genetic material derisively called "junk" DNA is important to an organism's evolutionary survival.

Related Headlines

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Junk DNA is so-called because it doesn't contain instructions for protein-coding genes and appears to have little or no function. But Peter Andolfatto, an assistant professor of biology, says such DNA plays an important role in maintaining an organism's genetic integrity.

In studying the fruit fly Drosophila melanogaster, Andolfatto discovered such regions are strongly affected by natural selection -- the evolutionary process that preferentially leads to the survival of organisms and genes best adapted to the environment.

Andolfatto says his findings are important because the similarity of genome sequences in fruit flies, worms and humans suggests similar processes are probably responsible for differences between humans and their close evolutionary relatives.

"Sequencing of the complete genome in humans, fruit flies, nematodes and plants has revealed the number of protein-coding genes is much more similar among these species than expected," he said. "Curiously, the largest differences between major species groups appear to be the amount of 'junk' DNA, rather than the number of genes."

He details his research in the Oct. 20 issue of Nature.

We are all related to man who lived in Asia in 1,415BC

By David Derbyshire, Science Correspondent, Jan. 6, 2005 news Telegraph

Everyone in the world is descended from a single person who lived around 3,500 years ago, according to a new study.

Scientists have worked out the most recent common ancestor of all six billion people alive today probably dwelt in eastern Asia around 1,415BC.

Although the date may seem relatively recent, researchers say the findings should not come as a surprise.

Anyone trying to trace their family tree soon discovers that the number of direct ancestors doubles every 20 to 30 years.

It takes only a few centuries to clock up thousands of direct ancestors.

By David Derbyshire, Science Correspondent, Jan. 6, 2005 news Telegraph

Using a computer model, researchers from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology attempted to trace back the most recent common ancestor using estimated patterns of migration throughout history.

They calculated that the ancestor's location in eastern Asia allowed his or her descendants to spread to Europe, Asia, remote Pacific Islands and the Americas. Going back a few thousand years more, the researchers found a time when a large fraction of people in the world were the common ancestors of everybody alive today - while the rest were ancestors of no one alive. That date was 5,353 BC, the team reports in Nature.

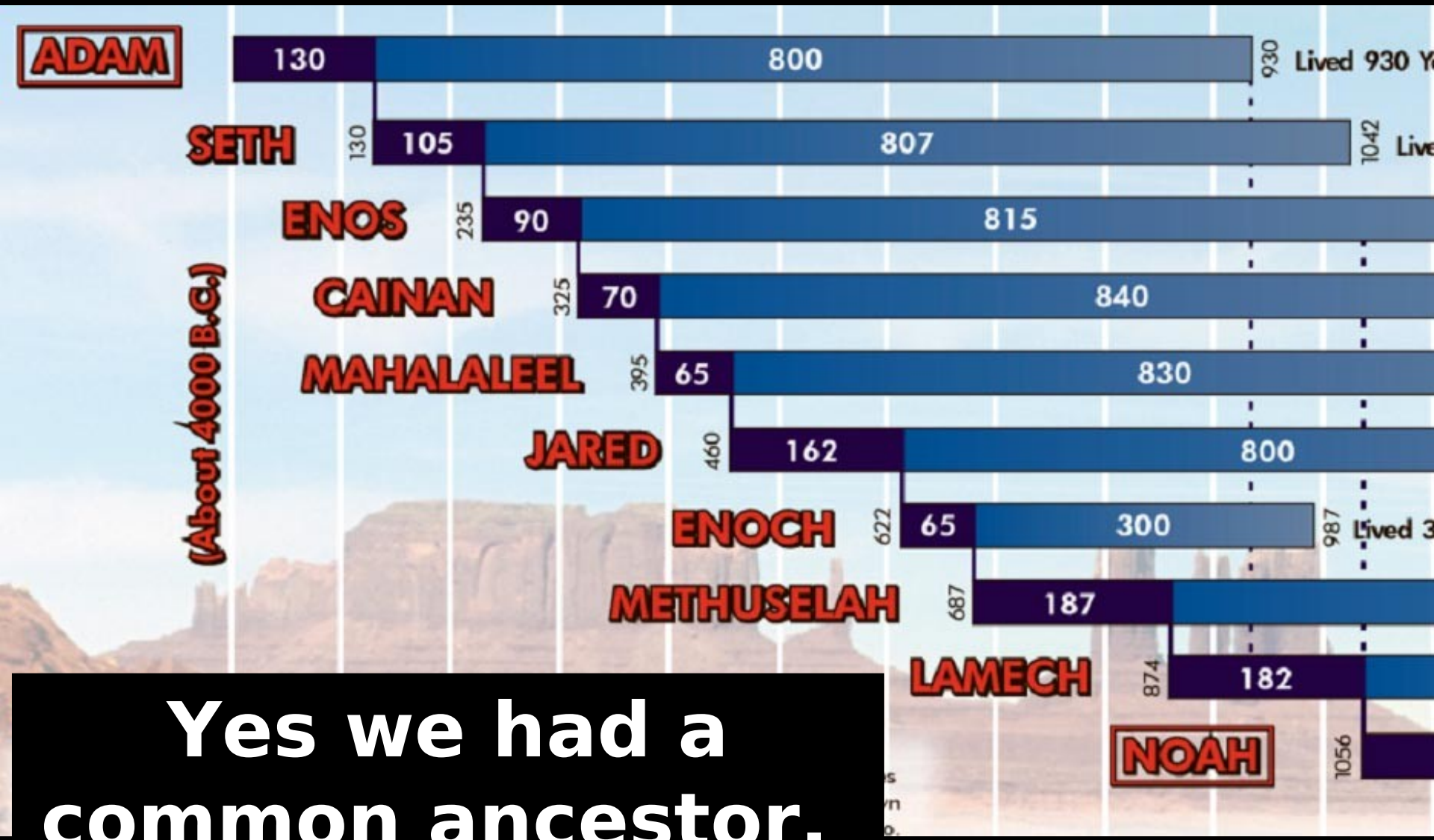
The researchers, led by Dr Steve Olson, stressed that the date was an estimate.

"Nevertheless, our results suggest that the most recent common ancestor for the world's current population lived in the relatively recent past - perhaps within the last few thousand years," he said.

He added: "No matter the languages we speak or the colour of our skin, we share ancestors who planted rice on the banks of the Yangtze, who domesticated horses on the steppes of the Ukraine, who hunted giant sloths in the forest of north and south America and who laboured to build the Great Pyramid of Khufu."

Although some groups of people may have lived in isolation from the rest of the world for hundreds of years, the researchers say no one alive today has been untouched by migration.

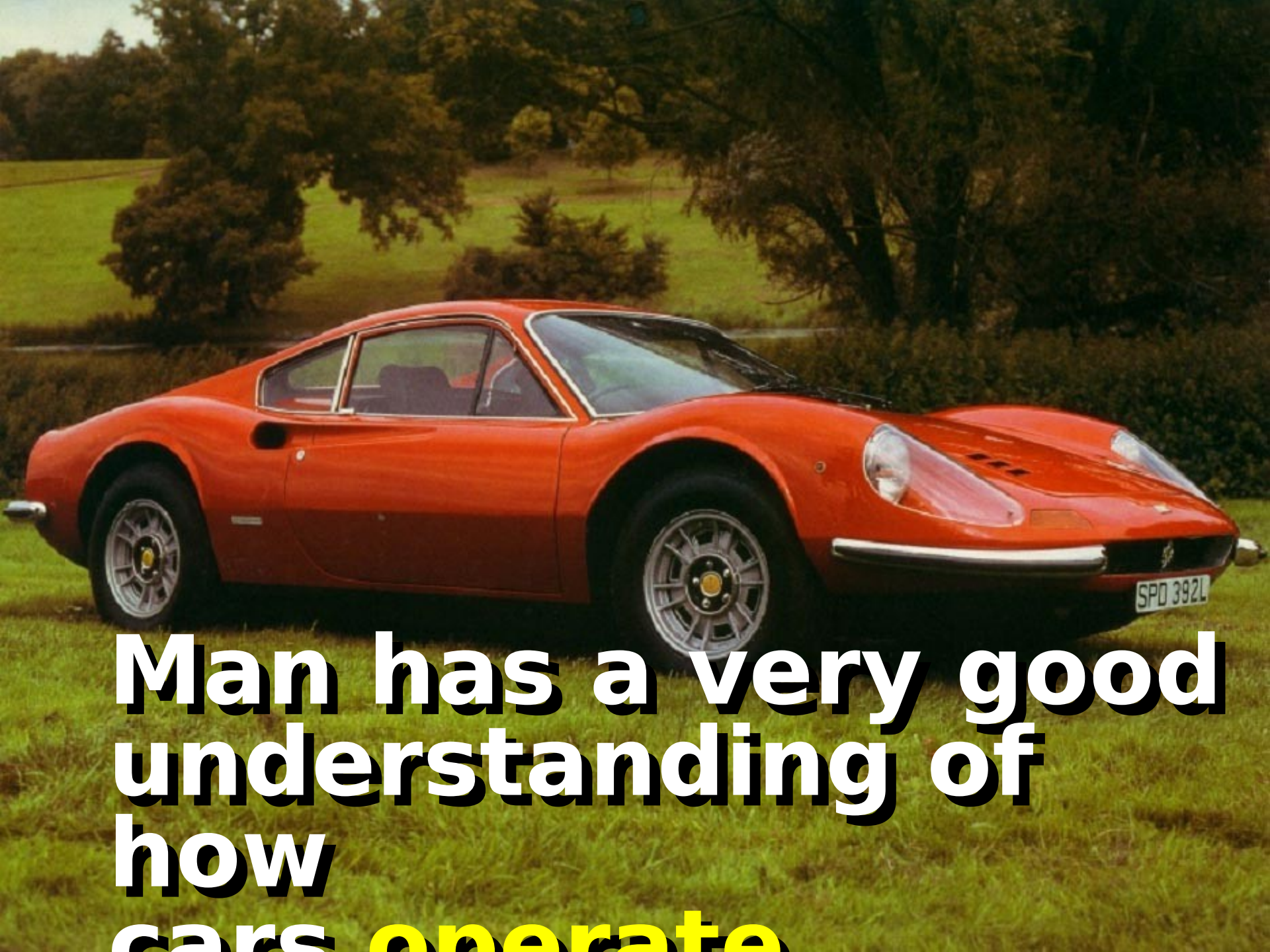
26 September 2004: The family tree way



Yes we had a common ancestor. His name was Adam!

“similar structures nearly always have similar plans (DNA in this case). Similar bridges have similar blueprints. This hardly constitutes evidence that one sired the other or that they were erected by tornadoes.”

Tom Willis *Lucy Remains at College*

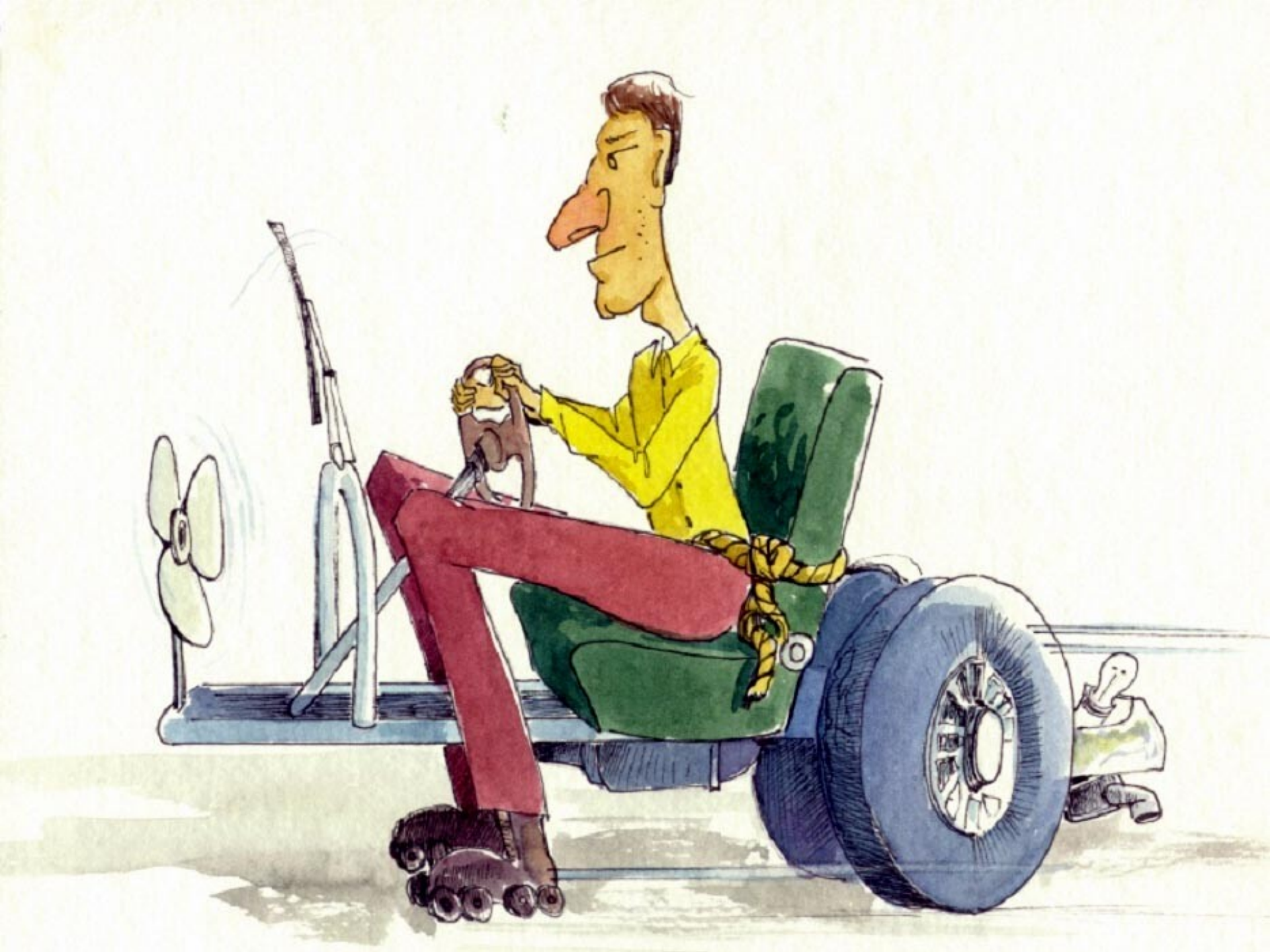


Man has a very good understanding of how cars operate

Understanding the *operation* of a machine does not prove how it *originated* or that it had no designer!







DNA sequences reveal our close kinship to chimpanzees

Modern apes are not our direct ancestors. Humans share a common ancestor with the living apes, but the apes from which humans descended are extinct. Nevertheless, much can be

number of differences in nucleotide sequence. Scientists think the species that gave rise to gibbons diverged from the common ancestor of humans and the other apes about 10 million years ago, as shown in **Figure 11.6**. The next ape to evolve, the ancestor of the orangutan, split off approximately 8 million years ago.

Humans shared a common ancestor with the gorilla, the chimpanzee, and the bonobo until about 7 million years ago. At this time, the gorilla's ancestor diverged from the common ancestor of the chimpanzee, the bonobo, and humans. The ancestor of humans did not begin to diverge from the ancestor of the chimpanzee and bonobo until about 5 million years

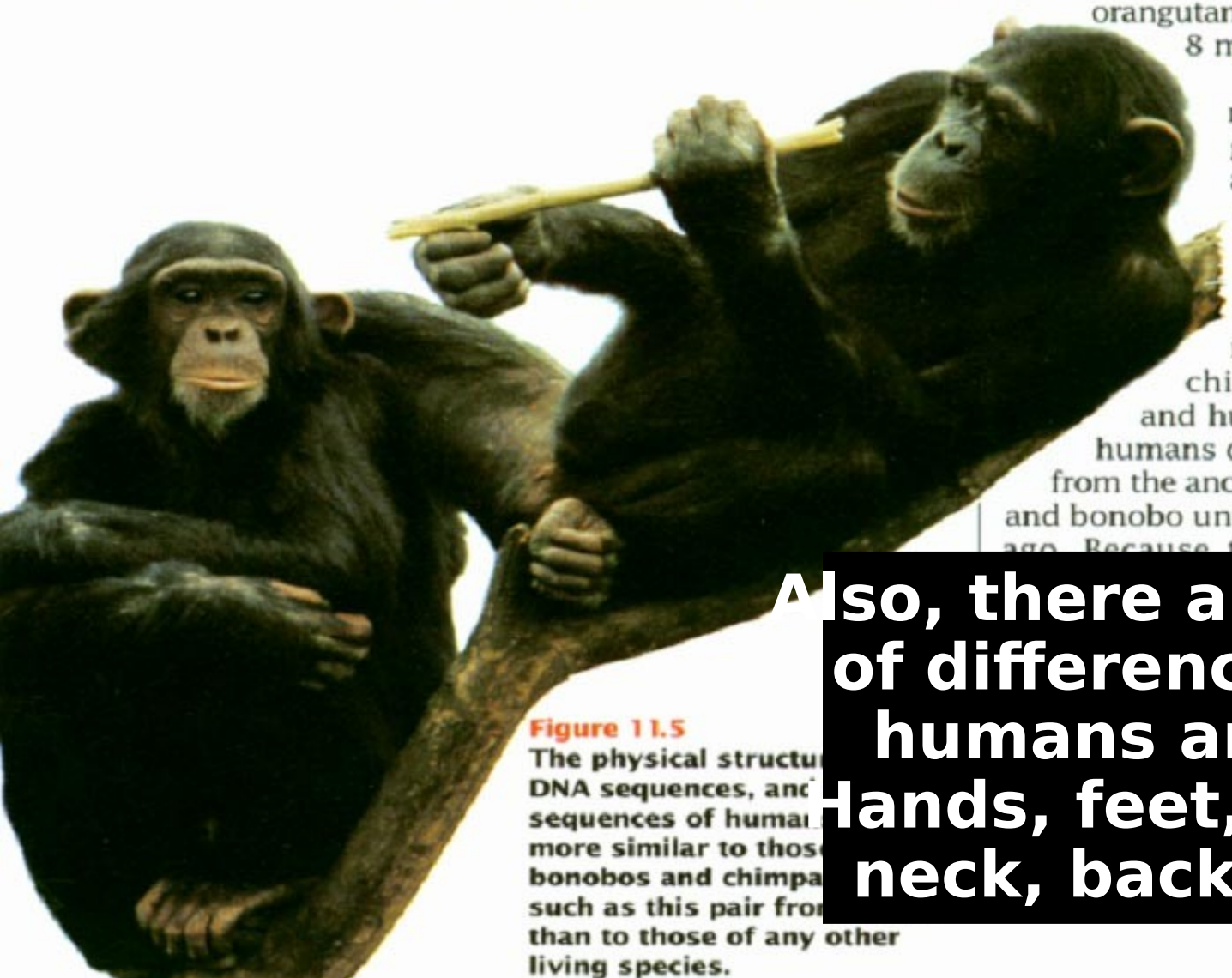


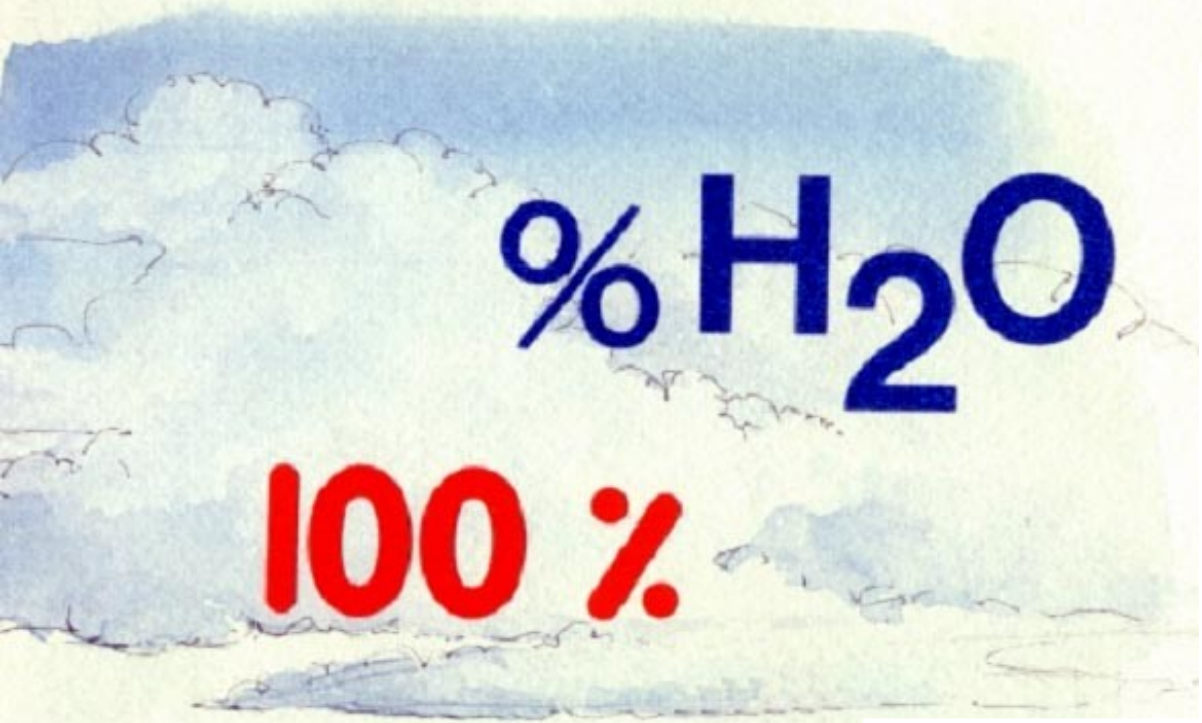
Figure 11.5
The physical structu
DNA sequences, and
sequences of huma
more similar to thos
bonobos and chimpa
such as this pair fro
than to those of any other living species.

Also, there are thousand of differences between humans and chimps! Hands, feet, hair, brain neck, back, hips, etc.

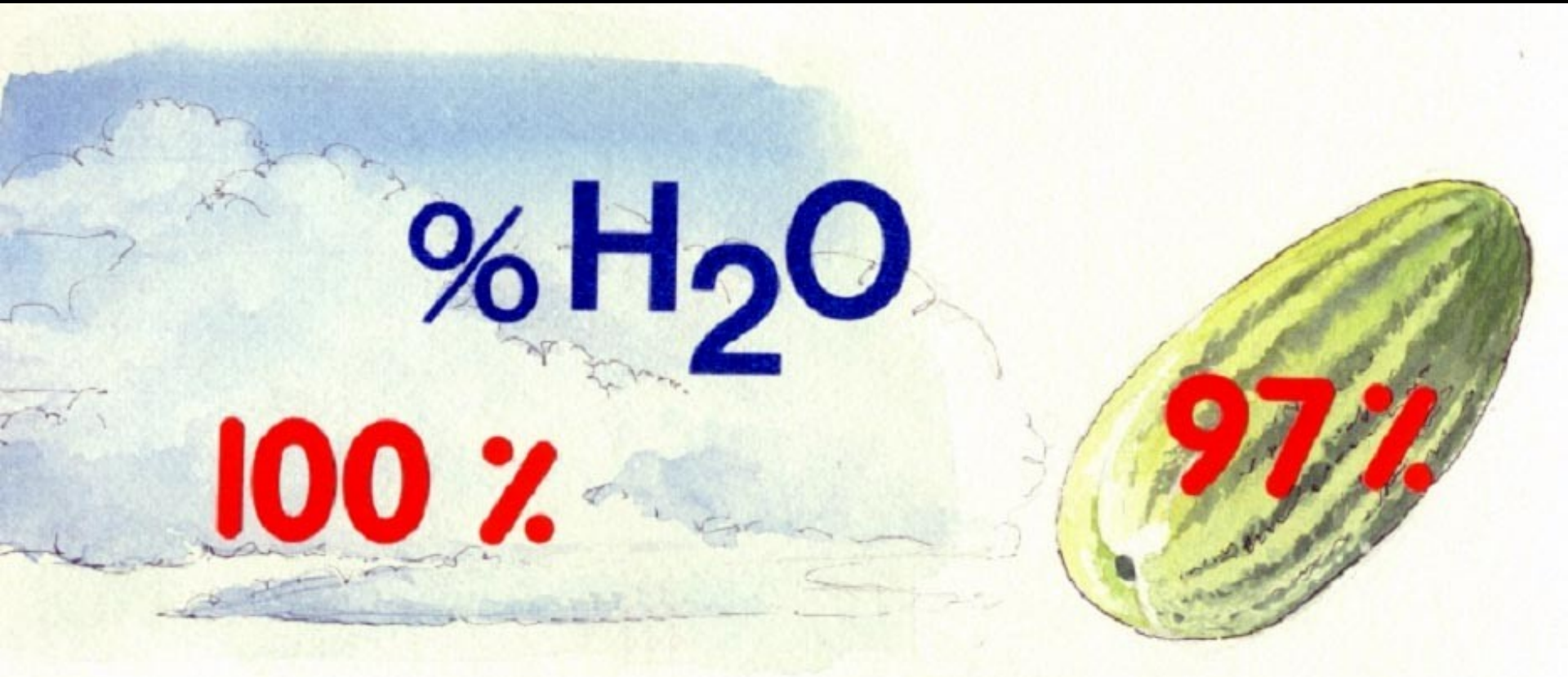
However ...

If % of similarity proves relationships ...





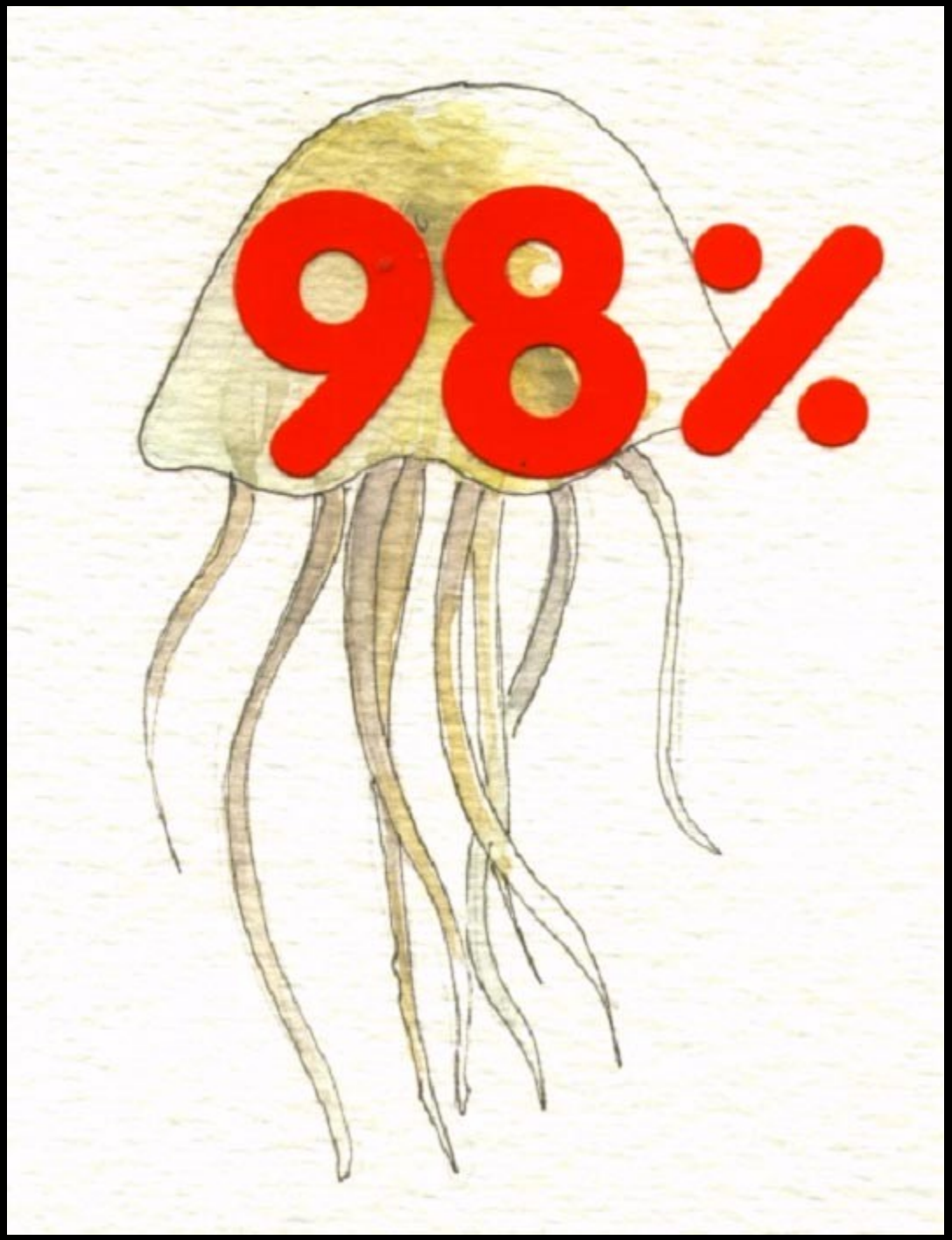
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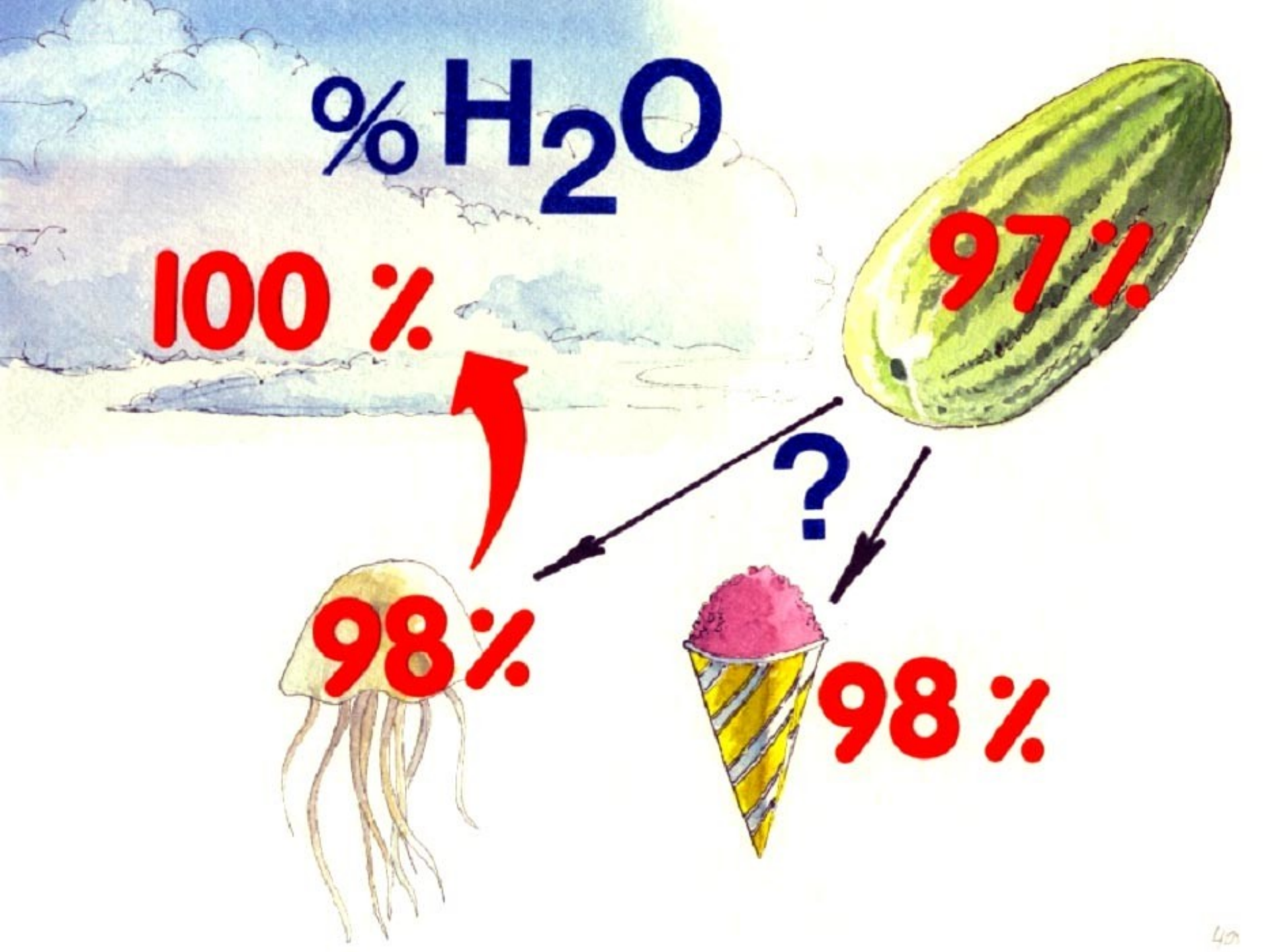


Clou
d

Watermelon

Jellyfish are 98% water!




%H2O
100 %
97 %
?
98 %
98 %

Fossils prove evolution

SECTION 2 The Fossil Record

DISCOVER ACTIVITY

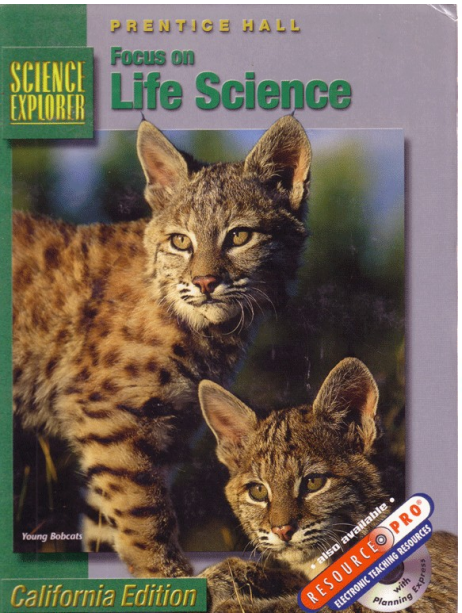


What Can You Learn From Fossils?

1. Look at the fossil in the photograph. Describe the fossil's characteristics in as much detail as you can.
2. From your description in Step 1, try to figure out how the organism lived. How did it move? Where did it live?

Think It Over

Inferring What type of present-day organism do you think is related to the fossil? Why?



A burglary has been committed. You and another detective arrive at the crime scene to piece together what happened. You begin searching for clues. First you notice a broken first-floor window, then footprints in the mud. As you gather these and other clues, you slowly piece together a picture of what happened and who the burglar might be.

What Is a Fossil?

To understand events that occurred long ago, scientists act like detectives. Some of the most important clues to Earth's past are fossils. A **fossil** is the preserved remains or traces of an organism

GUIDE FOR READING

- How do most fossils form?
- What does the fossil record reveal about extinction and evolution?

Reading Tip Before you read, preview *Exploring the Evolution of Elephants* on page 149. Make a list of questions you have about extinction and evolution.

© 2001

Evidence of Evolution

The Fossil Record

Have you ever looked at a series of maps that show how a city has grown? Buildings and streets are added, changed, or destroyed as the years pass by. In the same way, fossils of animals show a series of development from early ancestors to modern descendants. Fossils offer the most direct evidence that evolution takes place. Recall that a fossil is the preserved or mineralized remains of an organism that lived long ago. Fossils provide a fairly complete actual record of Earth's past life-forms. Evolution (change over time) can be seen in the fossil record because fossils in younger rocks are different from those in older rocks as you can see in **Figure 7.**

After observing such differences, scientists looked for intermediate forms between the different groups of fossils. They expected to be found. Since [illegible] been found. For example, between fishes and amphibians, [illegible] among developmental [illegible] of organisms.

Lie #24

There could be no proof for evolution in the fossils

Holt *Biology* 2[illegible]. 283

This is silly! There is no fossil record! There are bones in the dirt. You cannot "look back in the fossil record," as many textbooks say. Fossils only exist in the present! We can put our interpretatio

■ Evolution is a fact.

The Evidence for Evolution

Why do scientists consider evolution to be a fact? In this section we look at five compelling lines of evidence: fossils, traces of evolutionary history in existing organisms, continental drift, direct observations of change, and the experimental production of new species.

The fossil record strongly supports evolution

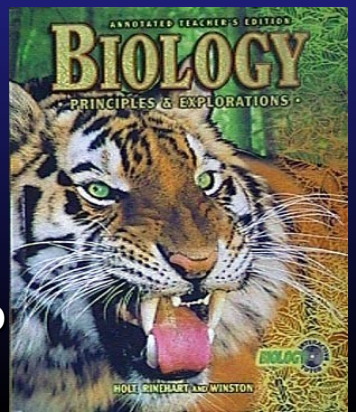
Fossils are the preserved remains of former living organisms. The fossil record provides some of the strongest evidence that species evolved over time (Figure 19.5). The fossil record also contains excellent examples of how major new groups of organisms arose from previously existing organisms. We will discuss one of these examples, the evolution of mammals from reptiles, in Chapter 23. Fossils showing how new organisms evolved from previous organisms also exist for microorganisms, fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and humans.



A fossil

Keep in mind that dead animals do not reproduce or evolve!

Holt Biology, 2001 p

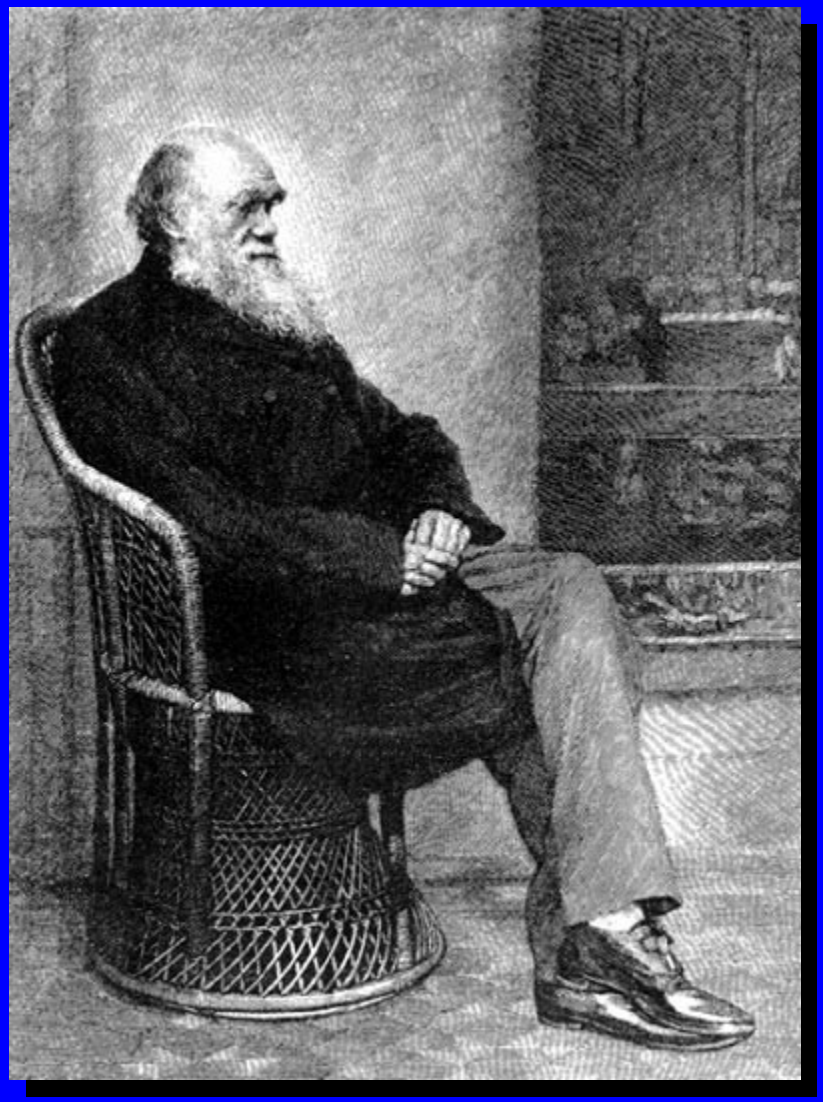


Section 1-1

Teaching TIP

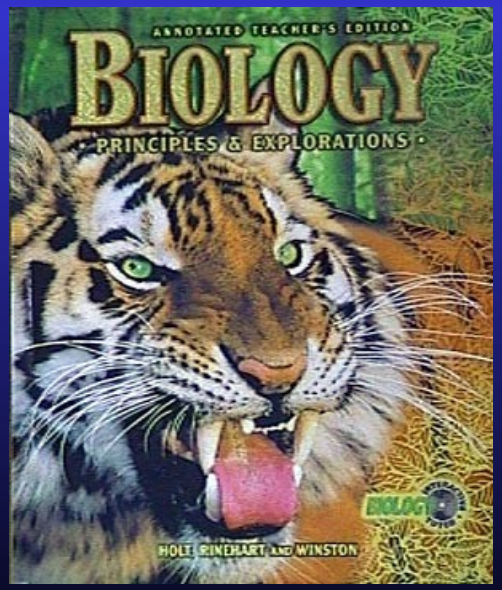
- **Fossils and Evolution**

Show the class a fossil specimen as a way of highlighting the theme of evolution. Explain to students that most people think of fossils as shells or old bones. Actually, fossils are any traces of dead organisms. Tracks of dinosaurs, footprints of human ancestors, insects trapped in sticky tree sap, impressions of leaves or skin, and animals buried in tar are all fossils. The transformation of one species into another by natural selection requires thousands of years. Since scientists can date fossils by using radioactive decay, fossils can contribute to our understanding of evolution.



“If my theory (about slow gradual changes) be true, numberless intermediate varieties… must assuredly have existed;”

"Since Darwin, many links have been found."



Holt Biology, 2001 p. 283

Fossils Provide an Objective Record of Evolution

Have you ever looked at a series of maps that show how a city has grown? Buildings and streets are added, changed, or destroyed as the years pass by. In the same way, fossils of animals show a pattern of development from early ancestors to their modern descendants. Fossils offer the most direct evidence that evolution takes place. As you will recall, a fossil is the preserved or mineralized remains (such as a petrified tree, tooth, or shell) or imprint of an organism that lived long ago. Fossils, therefore, provide an actual record of Earth's past life-forms. Change over time (evolution) can be seen in the fossil record. Fossilized species found in older rocks are different from those found in newer rocks, as you can see in **Figure 13-8.**

After observing such differences, Darwin predicted that "missing links" (intermediate forms) between the great groups of organisms would eventually be found. Since Darwin, many of these links have been found. For example, fossil links have been found between fishes and amphibians, between reptiles and birds, and between reptiles and mammals, making the fossil history of the vertebrates remarkably complete.

Today Darwin's theory is almost universally accepted by scientists as the best available explanation for the biological diversity on Earth. Based on a large body of supporting evidence, most scientists agree on the following three major points:

1. Earth is about 4.5 billion years old.
2. Organisms have inhabited Earth for most of its history.
3. All organisms living today evolved from earlier, simpler life-forms.

“In the years after Darwin, his advocates hoped to find predictable progressions. In general, **these have not been found**—yet the optimism has died hard, and **some pure fantasy has crept into textbooks.**”

What creation scientists are asking for is a simple evidential criterion that would support macroevolution in the fossil record. This would be at least 40-50 successive fossil species showing major generic change (macroevolution). Talkorigins doesn't list a fraction of this number. But this isn't an unrealistic number of fossils if the earth is as old as macroevolutionists maintain.

"**. . . there are gaps in the fossil graveyard, places where there should be intermediate forms but where there is nothing whatsoever instead.** No paleontologist writing in English (Carroll, 1988), French (J. Chaline, 1983) or German (V. Fahlbusch, 1983) denies that this is

According to S.J. Gould of Harvard, arthropods are the largest animal group. Where did they come from (i.e. their origin)? **"As Darwin noted in the Origin of the Species, the abrupt emergence of arthropods in the fossil record during the Cambrian presents a problem for evolutionary biology.** There are no obvious simpler or intermediate forms - either living or in the fossil record . . ."

Where did all the fish come from?

"Yet the transition from spineless invertebrates to the first backboned fishes is still shrouded in mystery, & many theories abound . . ."

J.A. Long, evolutionist, 1995.

Where did all the birds come from?

“The true origin of birds is still up in the air.”

Alan Feduccia, atheist & ornithologist, December 8, 2000.

whales?

“. . . the evolutionary origin of whales remains controversial among zoologists.” –

flowering plants?

“The origin of the angiosperms, an ‘abominable mystery’ to Darwin, remained so 100 years later & is little better today.” –

Patterson & Williams, Annual Review of Ecol. & S. 1993, p. 170.

In summary -

“Both the origin of life and the origin of the major groups of animals remain unknown”

Dr. A.G. Fisher, Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia, 1998 (fossil section).

If you find a fossil in the dirt:
All you know is, it died!



▲ Most fossils are found in sedimentary rocks. Getting fossils out of rocks can take a long time. People have to be careful not to break the fossils.



The Importance of Fossils

Fossils are important for many reasons. They tell us what living things were like in the past and how they have changed over a very long time. They also tell us what Earth

If you find a fossil in the dirt:

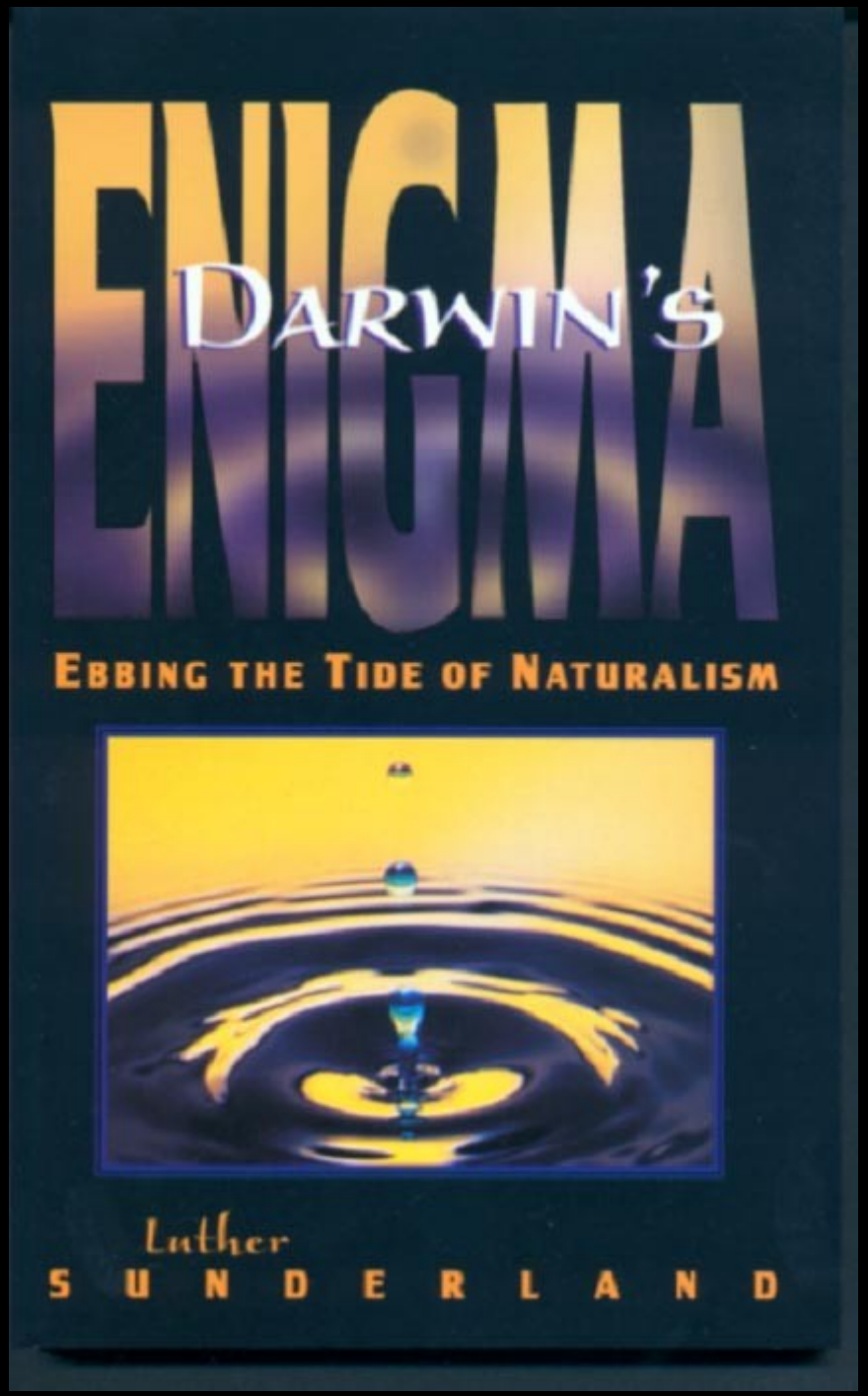
You don't know if it had any kids let alone different kids.

Why do evolutionists claim the bones in the dirt can do something the living animals cannot do?

(produce different kinds than

Luther Sunderland asked evolutionists what evidence they had for their theory.

The British Museum of Natural History has the largest fossil collection in the world. When the senior paleontologist was asked **why he did not show the missing links** in his book he said:

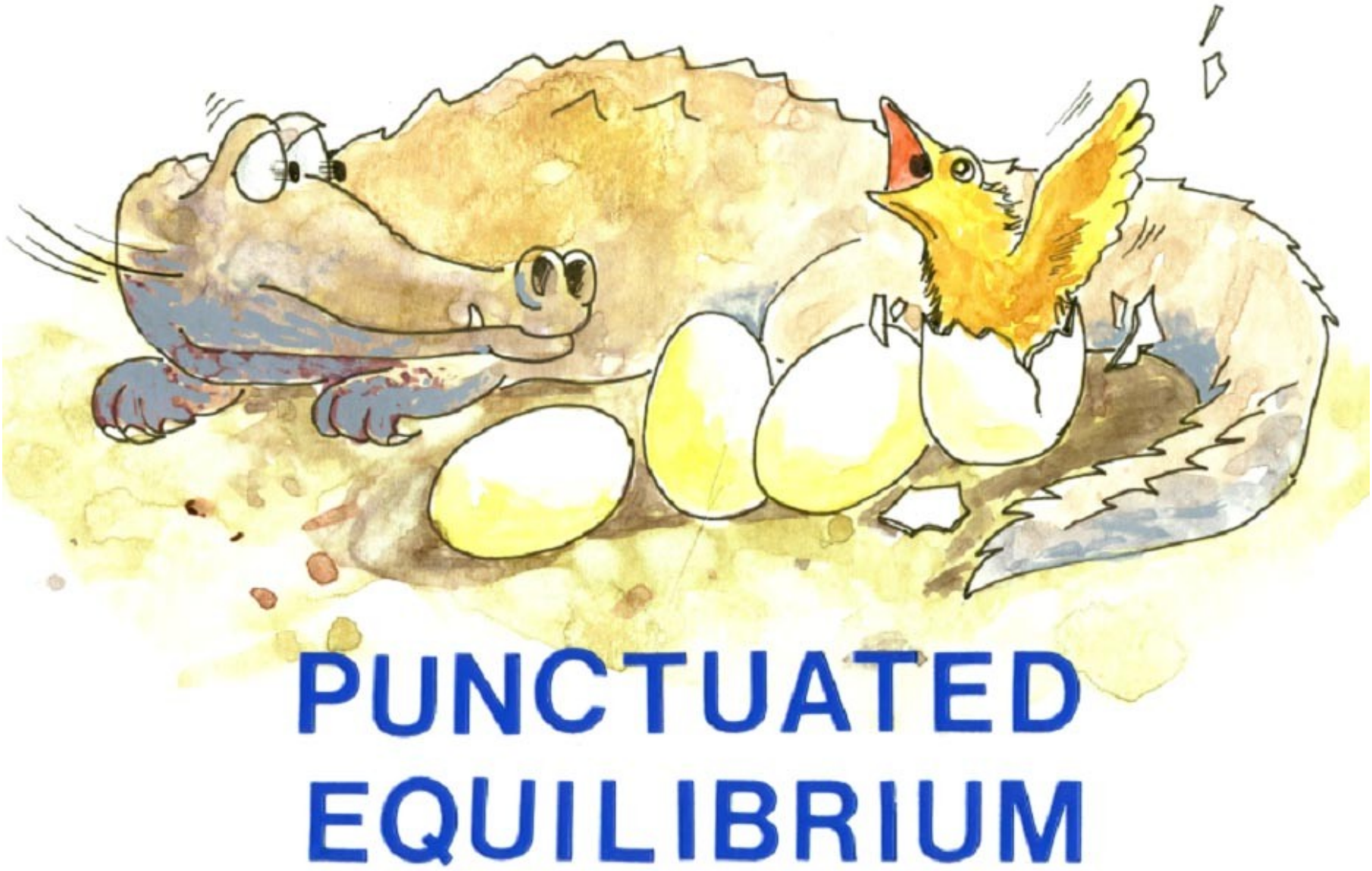


“I fully agree with your comments on the lack of evolutionary transitions in my book. If I knew of any, fossil or living, I would certainly have included them. I will lay it on the line—there is not one such fossil…”

Dr. Colin Paterson, Senior Paleontologist, British Museum of Natural History in correspondence to Luther Sunderland quoted in *Darwin’s Enigma*

There are no "missing Links"! The whole chain is missing!

"The absence of fossil evidence for intermediary stages... has been a persistent and nagging problem for... evolution." Dr. Stephen J. Gould, *Evolution Now p. 140*



“The first bird hatched from a reptilian egg.”

Two choices

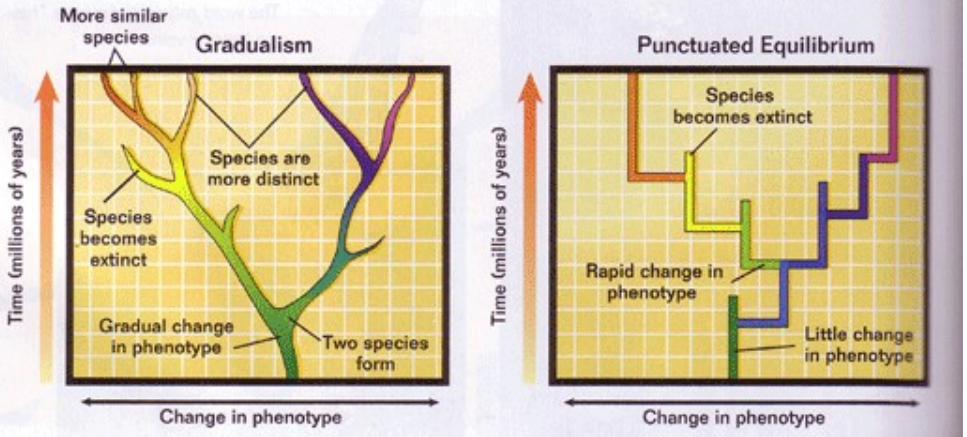
Gradualism

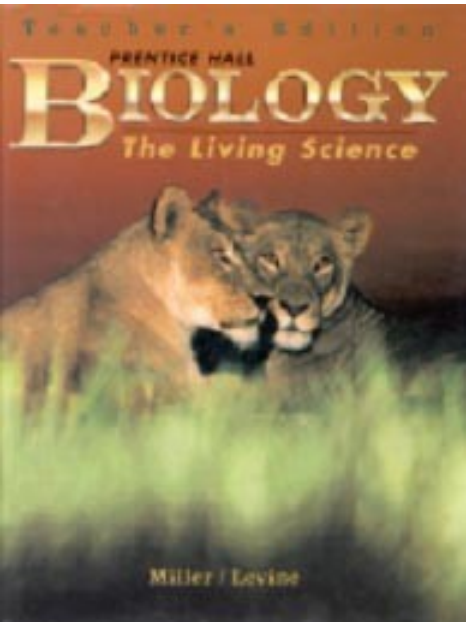
Darwin hypothesized that the rate of evolution was steady, slow, and ongoing. The model that describes evolution as a slow change of one species to another, new species is known as **gradualism.** According to the gradualism model, continued mutations and variations will result in a new species over time. According to this model, there should be intermediate forms of all species. Evolution involves a change in the phenotype, or appearance, of a species as its hereditary features change. Look back at **Figure 20-1,** showing evolution of the camel. Fossil evidence shows gradual changes between the camel as it first appeared and how it looks today. Camels appear to have evolved gradually over millions of years. Fossil evidence shows the gradual evolution of many present-day species.

Punctuated Equilibrium

But gradualism doesn't explain the evolution of some species, especially those in which there is a gap in the fossil record because few intermediate forms have been discovered. The **punctuated equilibrium** model, as seen in **Figure 20-6,** shows that rapid evolution can come about by the mutation of just a few genes, resulting in the appearance of a new species. How fast is evolution by this model? New species could appear as quickly as every few million years and sometimes even more rapidly than that. For example, bacteria that cause illness in humans can sometimes be killed by antibiotics such as penicillin. Penicillin has been available only since 1940, yet some species of bacteria are now resistant to this drug. How did this happen so quickly? As in any population, some of the bacteria had variations that allowed them to keep from being

Figure 20-6 Evolution can occur slowly, as in gradualism, or rapidly, as in punctuated equilibrium. In the diagrams below, branches of different colors represent different species. Branches that do not continue to the top of the graph represent species that are extinct and, therefore, are no longer evolving. A change in the phenotype of a species is a change in its appearance.

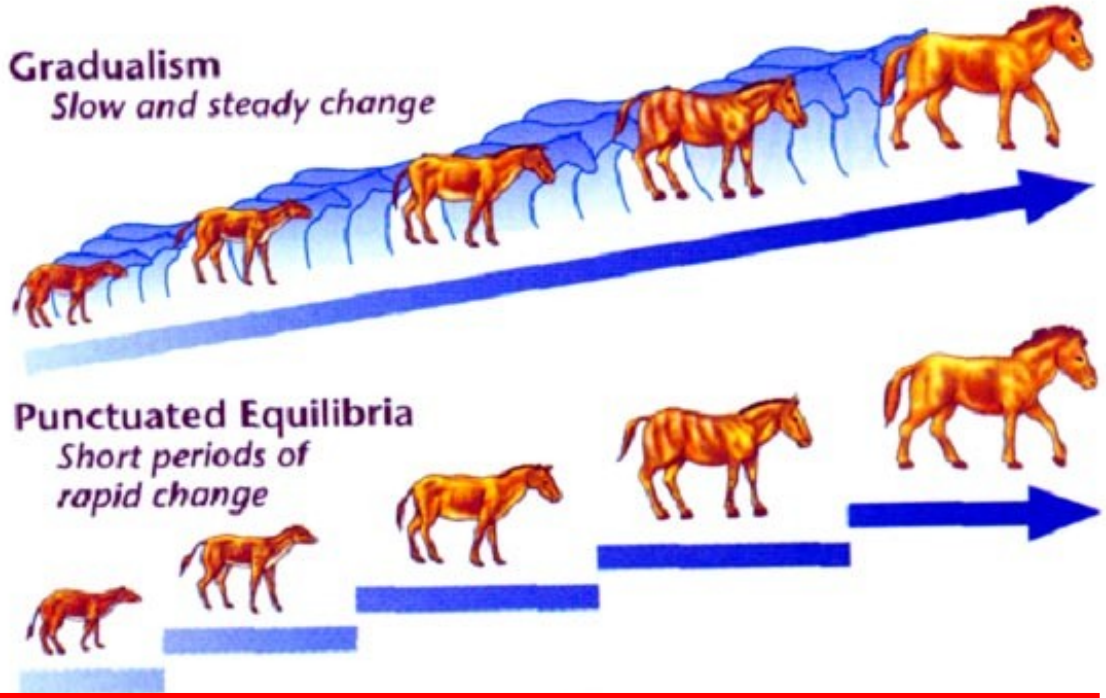




Thinking Critically

21. **Applying Concepts** Why did Darwin's visit to the Galapagos have such an important influence on the development of the theory of evolution by natural selection?
22. **Relating Cause and Effect** What is the role of geographic isolation in the formation of new species?
23. **Inferring** The fossil record shows that an organism evolved through many small changes over time. Which theory best describes the organism's evolution: gradualism or punctuated equilibria? Explain.
24. **Applying Concepts** A seal's flipper and a human arm have very different functions. What evidence might help to show that both structures evolved from the forelimb of a common ancestor?

Figure 9 According to the theory of gradualism, new species of horses evolved slowly and continuously. Intermediate forms were common. According to punctuated equilibria, new species evolved rapidly during short periods of time. Intermediate forms were rare.



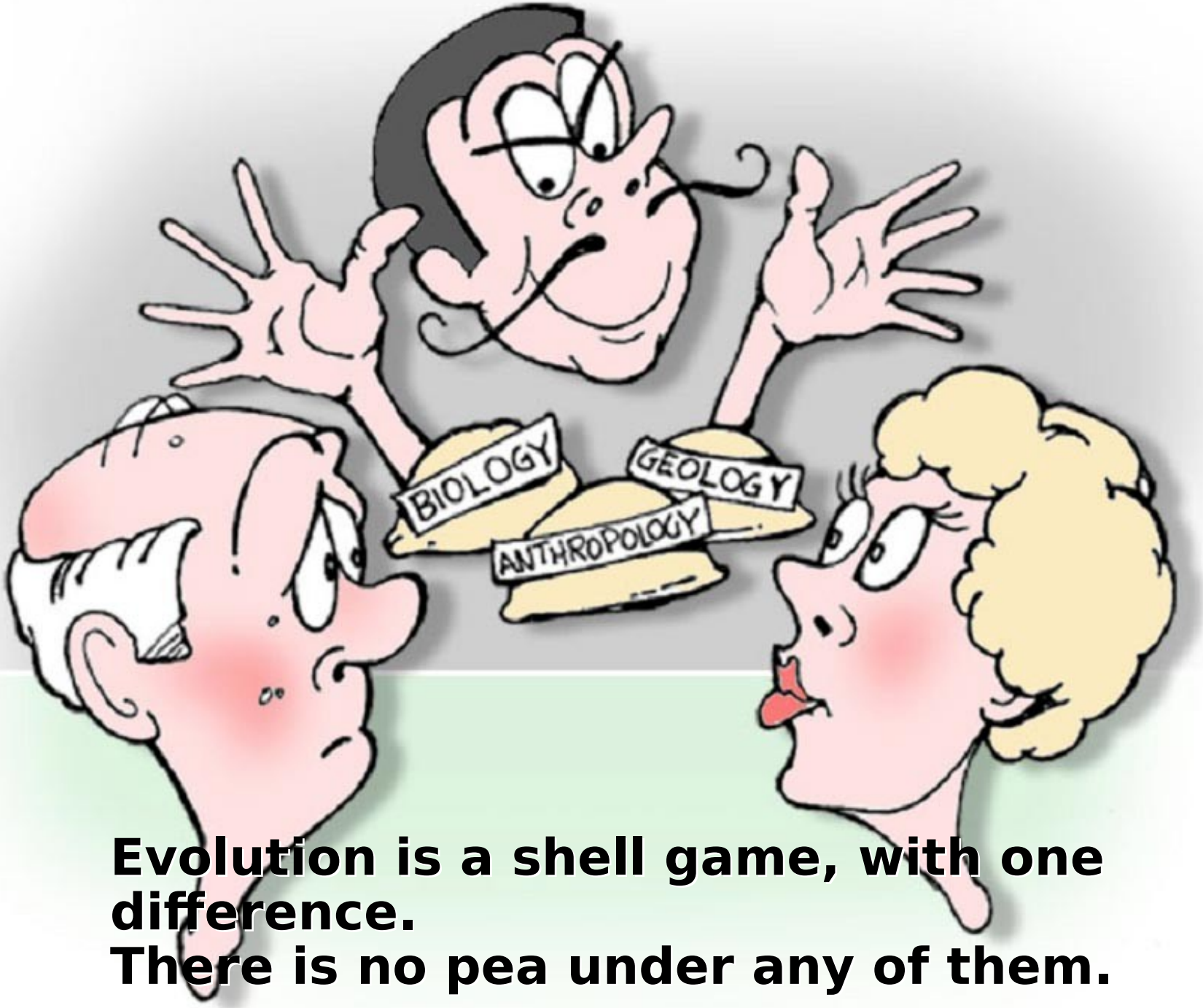
In the mind of the evolutionist there are only two choices:

1. **Evolution happened slowly** like Darwin said.
2. **Evolution happened quickly** like Gould said.

They don't seem capable of or willing to think outside the box. The option that evolution did not happen at all never seems to dawn on them!

When I debated (#12) Dr. Pigliuccii from the University of Tennessee Knoxville I said, “Dr. Pigliuccii, you have studied and taught courses on the evolution of plants for 10 years. You have received and spent over $650,000 in grant money to study the evolution of plants. What is the best evidence you know of for evolution?” He replied, “The evolution of whales.”

He claims the hippo is evidence for evolution because it is in the process of adapting to an aquatic way of life. He also claims the flying squirrel is



Evolution is a shell game, with one difference.
There is no pea under any of them.

Horse evolution?



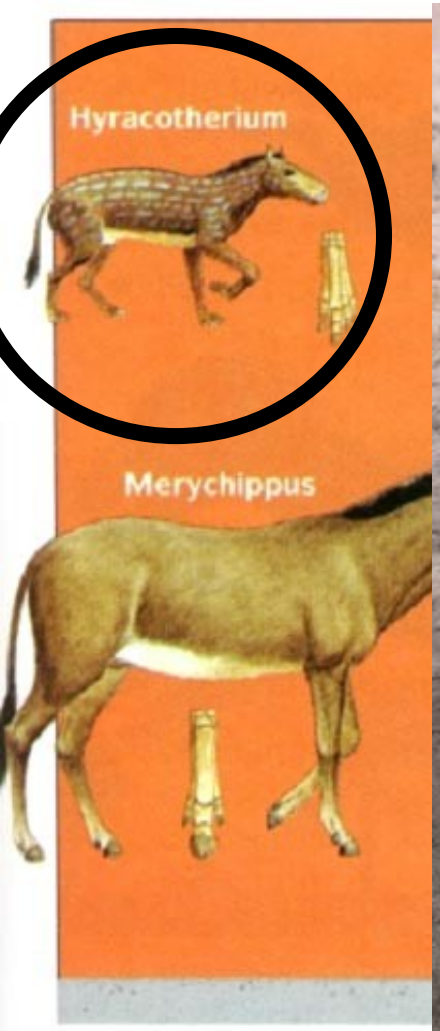
ure 15-15
Species of horses from different

The foss
have slowly *evo*
scended, with cha
of change that prod
is called **evolution.**
did animals and plant
geologic time?

Lie #25

The "horse evolution" has been proven wrong 50 years ago

Silver Burdet
Earth Science
1987 p. 361



Hyrax- still alive today in Turkey and Africa and no relation to a horse!

The fossil evid[illegible] have slowly *evolved*, or changed. Today's species are descended, with changes, from those of the past. The process of change that produces new species from existing species is called **evolution.** How can we explain evolution? Why did animals and plants change as they did throughout geologic time?

Silver Burdett
Earth Science
1987 p. 361

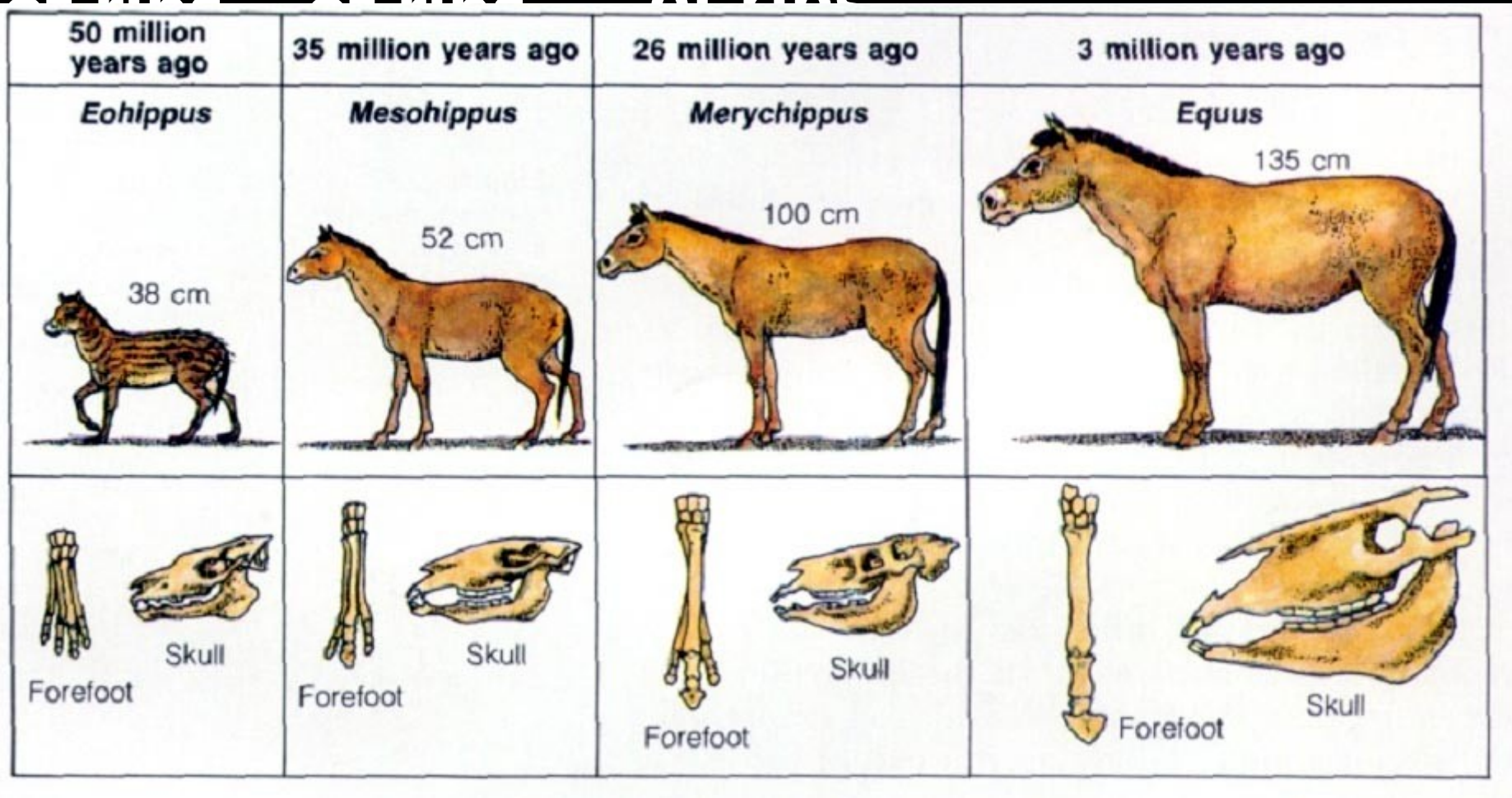
18 pairs of ribs

15 pairs of ribs

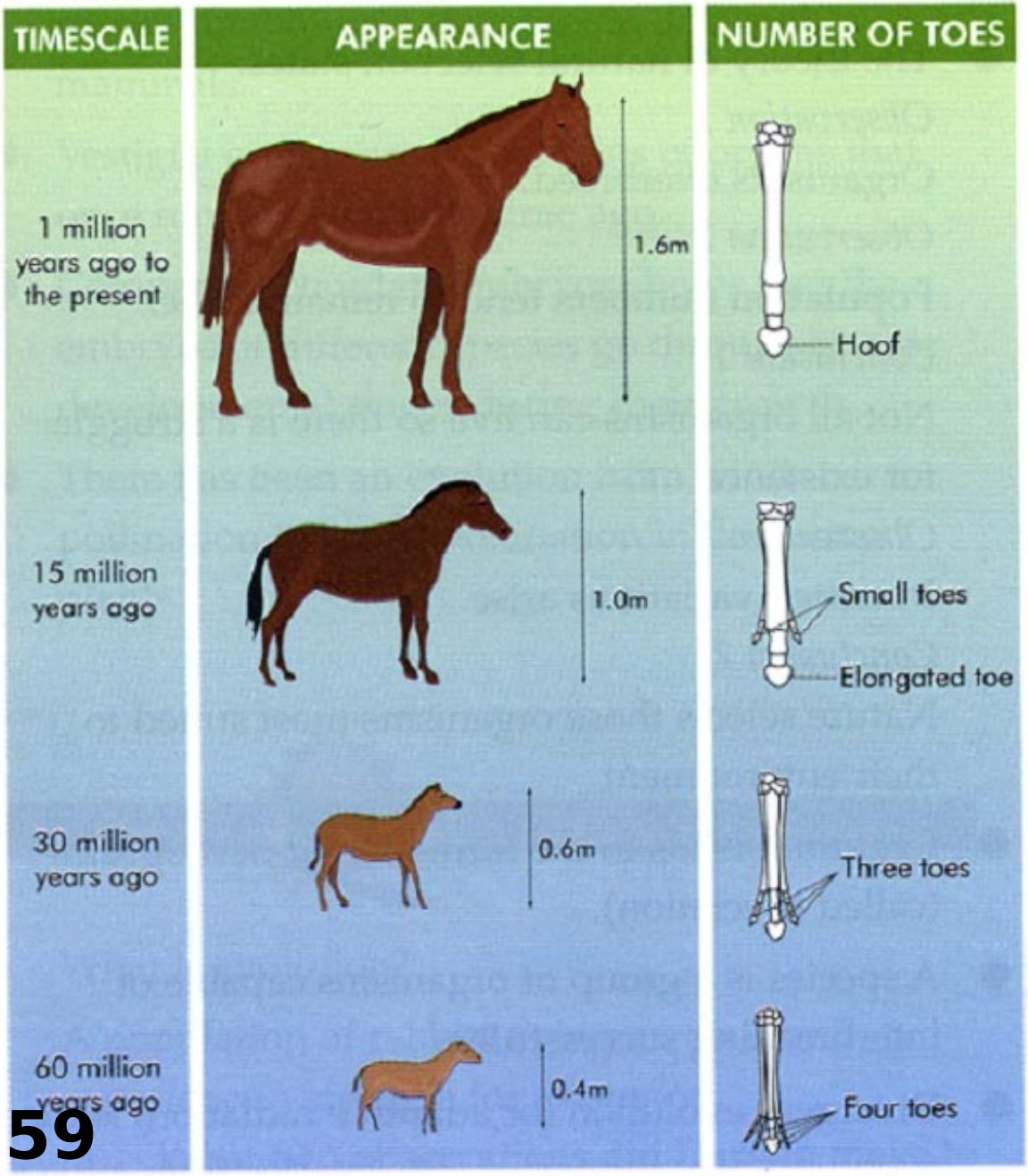
19 pairs of ribs

18 pairs of ribs

Arabians have



Prentice Hall *Life Science 1991 p. 50*



34.3 Evolution of the modern horse

rish Textbook p. 259

There is quite a variety in the horse family today.





“Many examples commonly cited, such as the evolution of the horse family or of sabertooth ‘tigers’ can be readily shown to have been unintentionally falsified and not to be really orthogenetic.”

Simpson, George Gaylord, “Evolutionary Determinism and the Fossil Record,” *Scientific*

“the early classical evolutionary tree of the horse, … was all wrong.

Science Newsletter **Aug. 25, 1951, p.118**

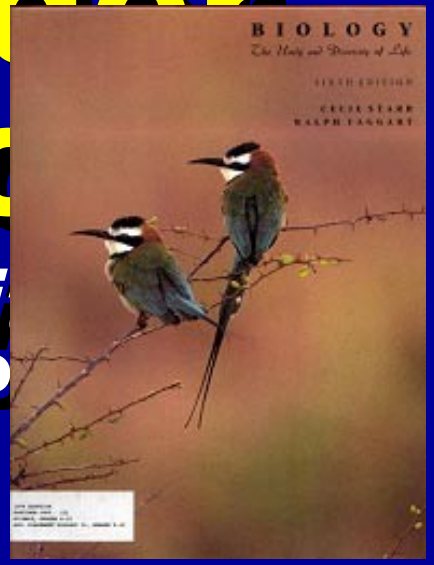
“The uniform continuous transformation of Hyracotherium into Equus, so dear to the hearts of generations of textbook writers, never happened in nature.”

Simpson, George Gaylord, of Harvard

“Life of the Past” 1953 p. 119

"Other examples, including the much-repeated 'gradual' evolution of the modern horse, have not held up under close examinatio

Biology The Unity and Diversi
Life Wadsworth 1992 P



Problems with Horse Evolution

1. Made up by Othniel C. Marsh in 1874 from fossils scattered across the world, not from same location.

2. Modern horses are found in layers with and lower than "ancient horses".

Kruzhilin, Yu, and V. Ovcharov, "A Horse from the Dinosaur Epoch?" *Moskovskaya Pravda* (*"Moscow Truth"*), trans. A. James Melnick (February 5, 1984).

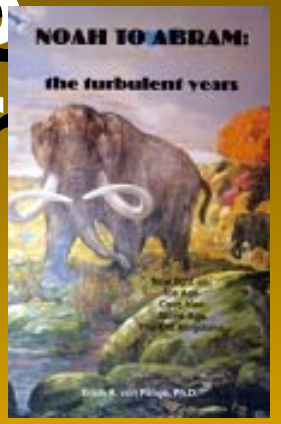
3. The “ancient horse” (hyracotherium) is not a horse but is just like the hyrax still alive in Turkey and East Africa today!

4. Ribs, toes and teeth are different.

5. South American fossils go from 1 toed to 3 toed (reverse order).

6. Never found in order presented.

7. 3 toed and 1 toed horses grazed side by side



The Institute for Creation Research
WWW.ICR.ORG
(619) 448-0900

TULSA ZOO REMOVES EVOLUTION EXHIBIT

Tulsa architect Dan Hicks, supported by a petition signed by 2000 area residents, plus a scientifically conducted poll showing that over 2/3 of the city's population believed the zoo should not promote evolution, was able recently to persuade city officials to remove exhibits depicting horse evolution and human evolution from display at the zoo. Hicks and his co-workers credited the influence of ICR materials with playing a significant part in this action and also suggested that citizens in other communities could undertake similar projects. ICR 1995

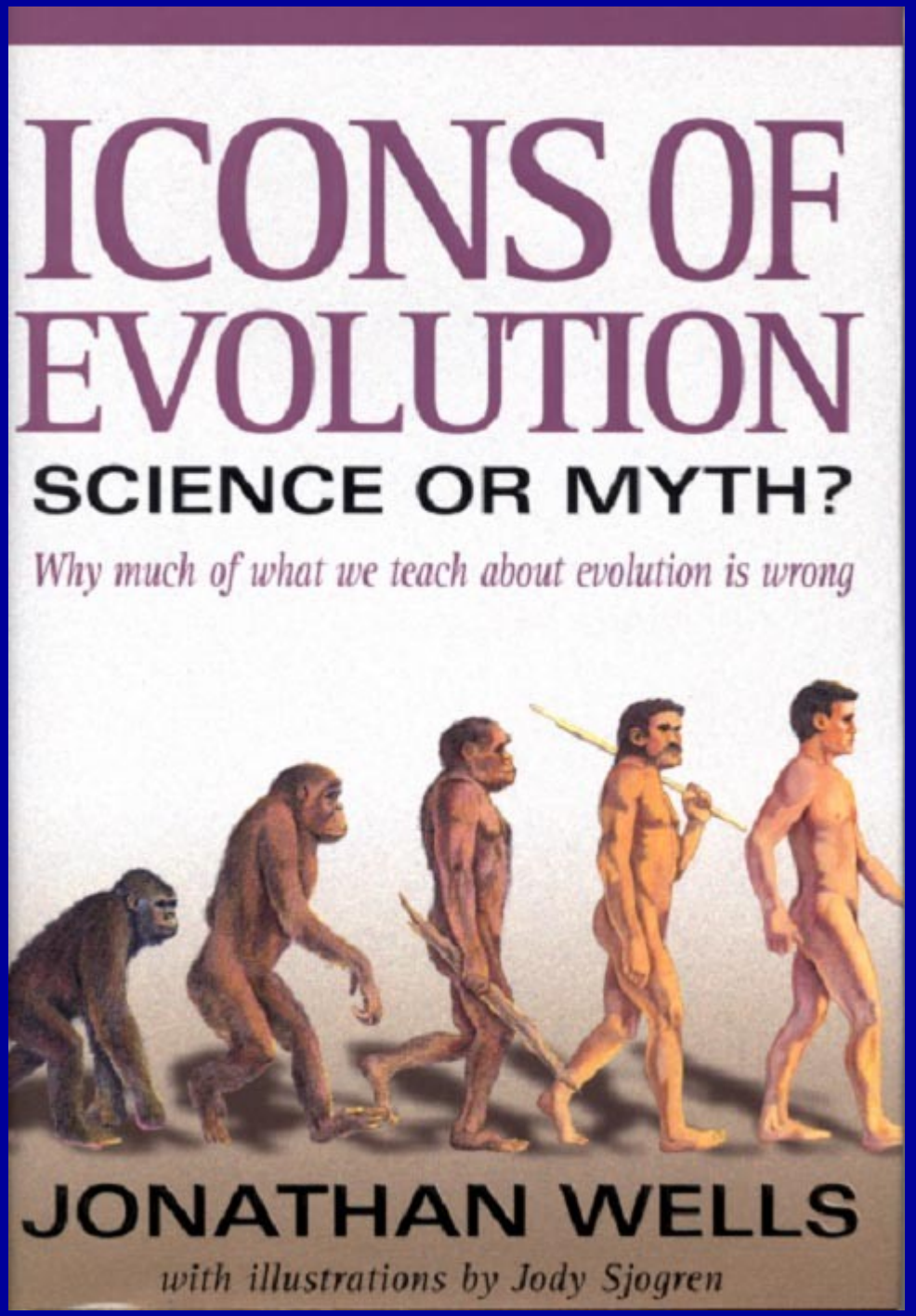

Horse evolution still on display
Made by O. C. Marsh
Peabody Museum at Yale
New Haven, Conn.
Proven wrong years ago.

An excellent book showing the fatal flaws in the horse evolution story.

P. 195

www.iconsofevolution.com

Available from



Arranging animals in order on paper does not prove relationship.



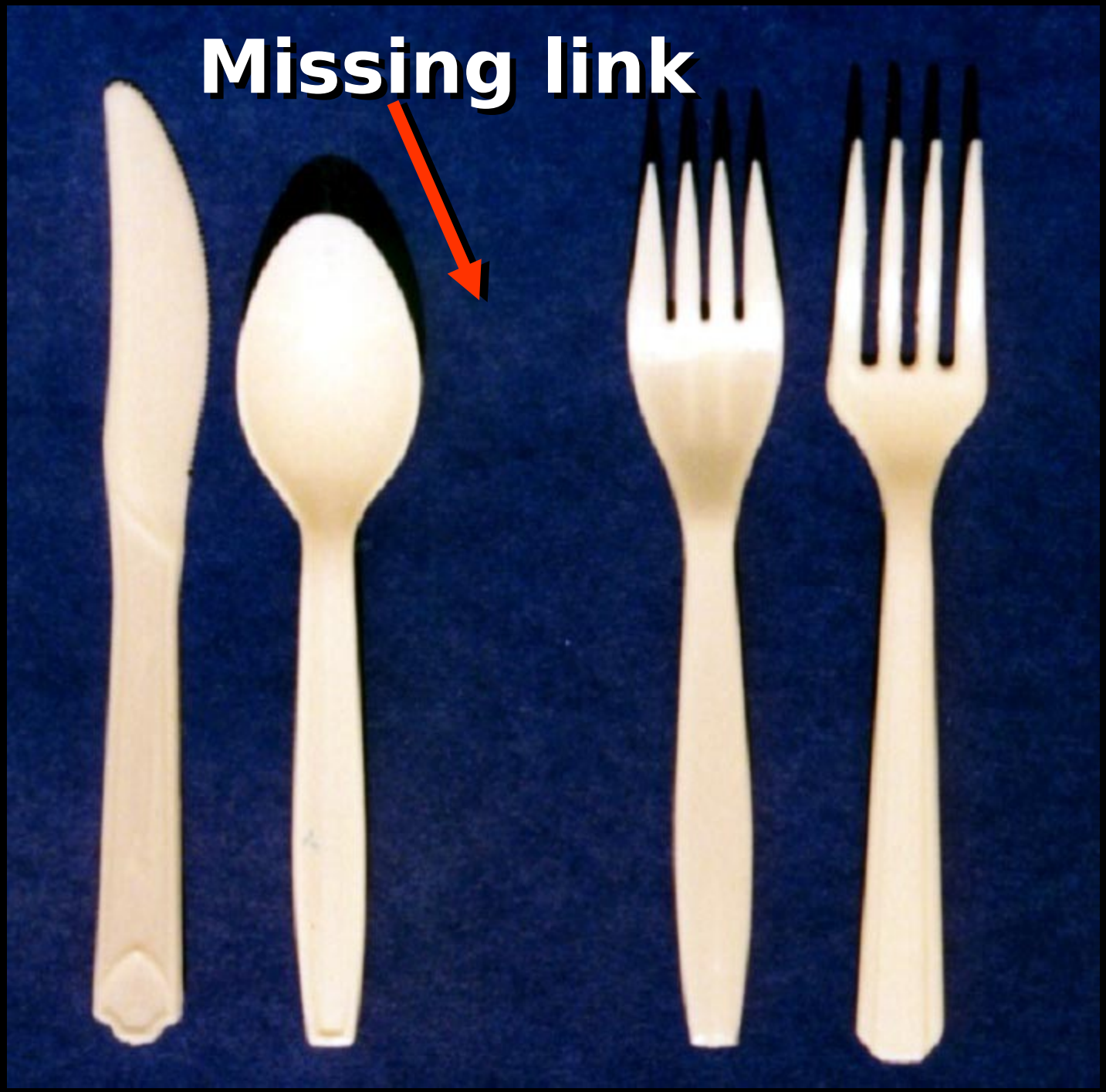

HOVIND

Piecing together fragmentary evidence I have been able to reconstruct the evolution

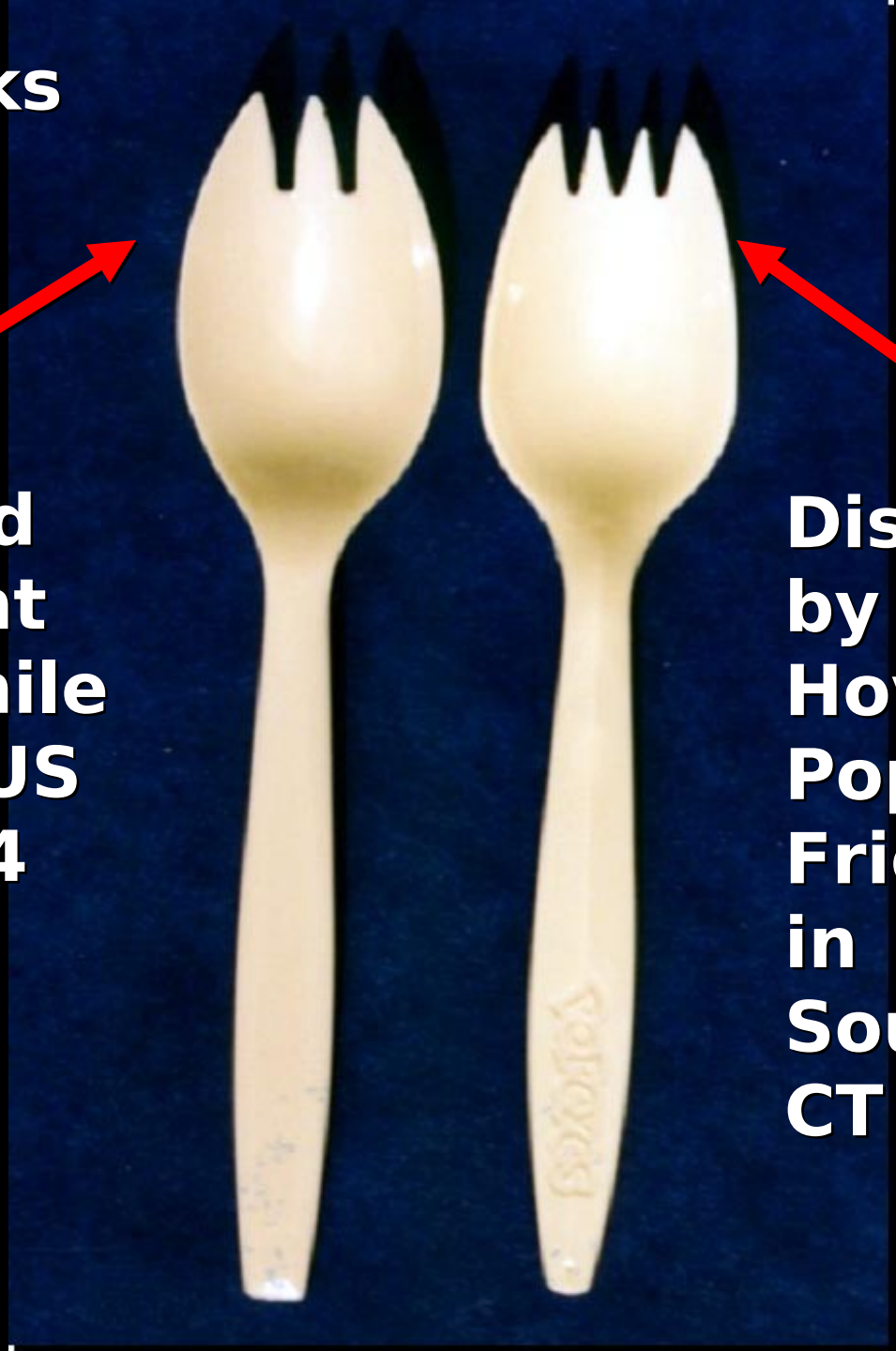


Conclusive evidence that this specimen is **slightly bigger** showing mass extinctions and millions of years of natural selection causing evolution to produce a




Missing link

Missing links



Discovered by Dr. Kent Hovind while on board US Air in 1994

Discovered by Dr. Kent Hovind at Popeye's Fried Chicken in Southington, CT 1994.



Many mutants did not survive over the years.

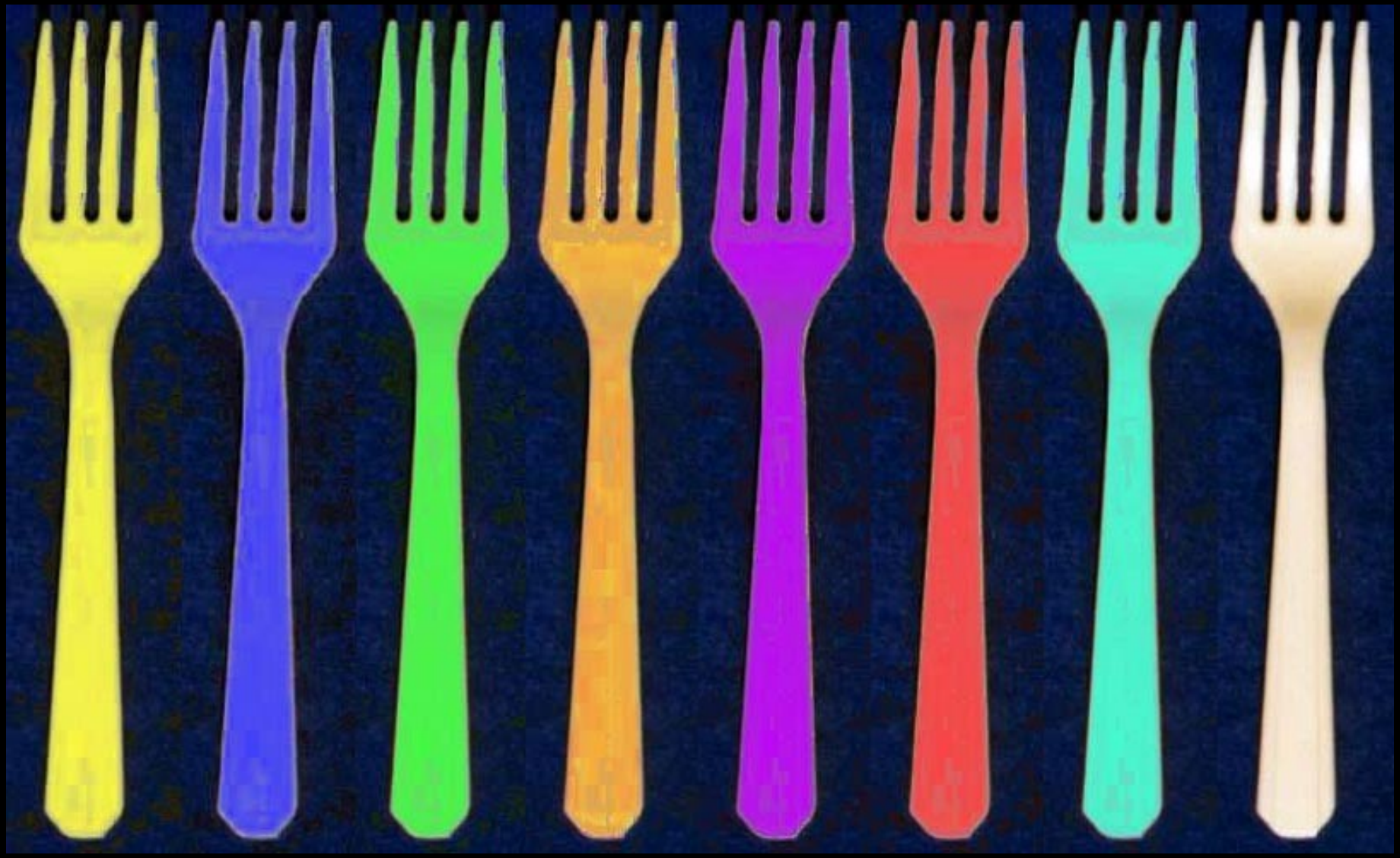


As people found out I was doing research on fork evolution, many sent me their finds. Some were only hoping for fame and fortune.

Many frauds, such as this obvious fork head on a spoon handle, have also been submitted as evidence in this cut throat business.

My highly trained scientific eye caught it





The environment caused diverse species to evolve into superior and


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FIRMS
FARMS
FARM
FARE
FIRE
FIFE
LIFE
LIVE
LOVE
LAVE
HAVE
HATE
DATE
DOTE
SAINT
PAINT
PANT
RANT
RANK
BANK
PLEASE
LEASE
LEASH
LEAST
FEAST
BEAST
BEAT
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BAT
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Dinosaurs turned to birds?

bring forth abundantly the moving creature that hath life, and fowl *that* may fly above the earth in the open firmament of heaven. ... and every winged fowl after his kind: ... let fowl multiply in the earth. 23And the evening and the morning were the fifth day.

Birds made on day 5

Genesis 1



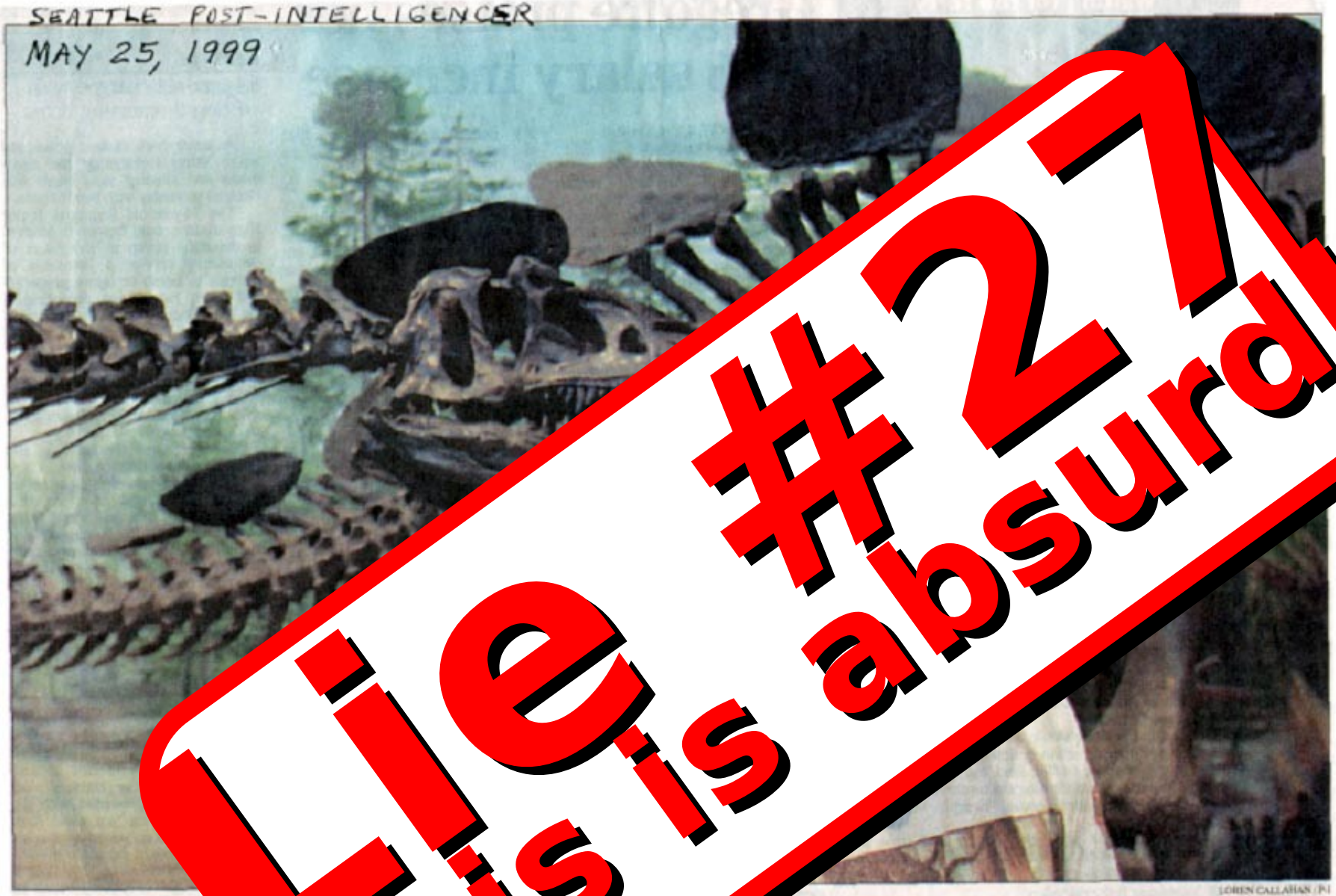
earth bring forth the living creature after his kind, cattle, and creeping thing, and beast of the earth ... and every thing that creepeth upon the earth after his kind: ... the sixth day.

Reptiles made on day 6

Genesis 1



SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER
MAY 25, 1999



LOREN CALLAHAN / P-I

Paleontologist Philip Curri… …na confirm the theory that birds are descendants of the prehistoric beasts.

Dinosau… …birds — scientist says

By TOM PAULSON
P-I REPORTER

…ven, Canadian says at UW

"This is a controversy that started more than 120 years ago," said Currie, dinosaur

Lie #27
This is absurd!

THE NATION

Scientists unveil 'missing link' of birds, dinosaurs

By Tim Friend
USA TODAY

WASHINGTON — Scientists unveil a "true missing link" between birds and dinosaurs today, which they say provides the strongest evidence yet that many meat-eating dinosaurs, including the Tyrannosaurus rex, were adorned with feathers.

The newly discovered species is one of three specimens with stunning bird-like features to be exhibited here today at the National Geographic Society.

The so-called missing link, Archaeoraptor liaoningensis, possesses raptor-like claws and teeth, a strong raptor tail and the best example of wings designed for flight observed in a dinosaur.

"The Archaeoraptor is at the highest level of transition we've found and has reached the stage where it is actually flying," says Philip Currie, curator of dinosaurs at the Royal Tyrrell Museum of Palaeontology in Alberta.



By D. Louis Mazzatenta, via AP

Archaeoraptor liaoningensis: A model of the newly discovered species

The "birdosaur" is about a foot long and, when living 120 million years ago, probably dined on insects, Currie says. He identified the new species and placed it in the family of dromeosaurs, to which Tyrannosaurus rex belonged.

The Archaeoraptor is from a region of China where about a half-dozen new bird-like species have been recovered over the past several years. The area holds the right ingredients for preserving fossils in exquisite detail, namely a lake bed and active volcanoes, which at the time covered dead or dying dinosaurs in fine ash. Though no Archaeoraptors have been found in North America, they probably were present wherever meat-eating dinosaurs lived.

Archaeoraptor bones, however, were discovered for sale at the annual Tucson rock and mineral show by Stephen and Sylvia Czerkes, directors of the Dinosaur Museum of Blanding, Utah.

China does not permit its dinosaur fossils to be taken out of the country for commercial sale. Birdlike fossils have been appearing illegally, however, in the USA, Hong Kong and Europe since scientists first discovered the fossil bed in the mid 1990s.

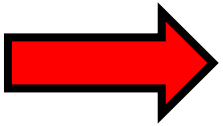
Along with Archaeoraptor, the geographic society is displaying the largest feathered dinosaur ever found, Beipiaosaurus inexpectus. It was a close kin to Velociraptor, about 7 feet long, covered possibly with stiff, narrow feathers.

A third, Sinornithosaurus millenii, also a dromeosaur, looks much like a falcon on steroids, with ferocious teeth and claws. It probably jumped at prey and hopped rather than flew.

Currie says the increasing numbers of bird-like dromeosaurs have scientists considering now that even T. rex, or at least its young, had feathers.

"If Steven Spielberg was filming *Jurassic Park* today, he would have to add feathers to his Velociraptors and the young of T. rex," Currie says.

For non-flying dinosaurs, the feathers probably served as insulation for warm-blooded species. They also likely served as displays for attracting females and intimidating prey and competitors.



Archaeoraptor liaoningensis
***USA Today*, Oct. 15, 1999**
promoted by Kevin Padian at UC Berkeley

National Geographic Oct. 1999

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

Breaking News

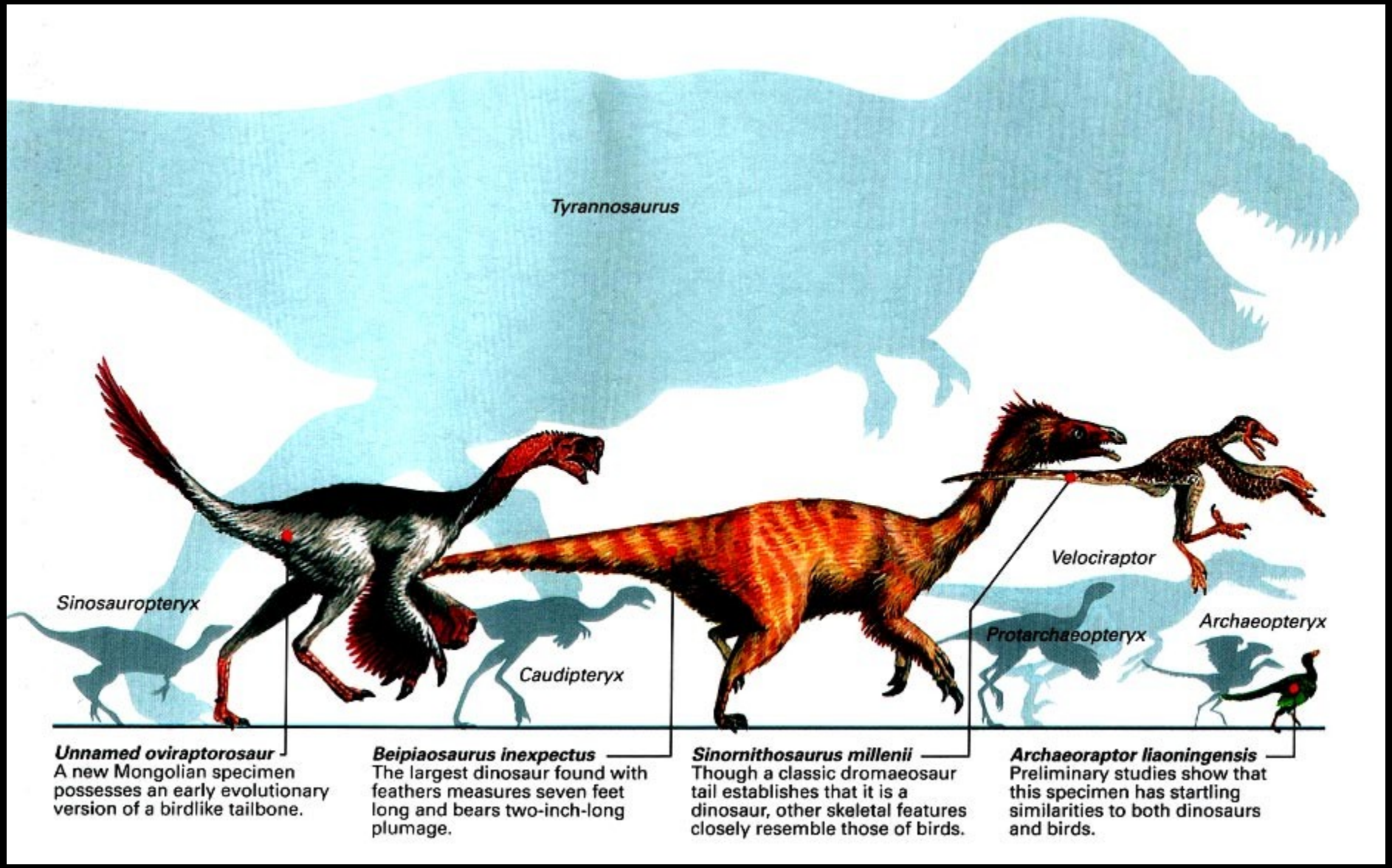


Dinosaurs for the New Millennium

Dramatic finds from fossil beds in Liaoning Province, China, reveal that many theropods, or meat-eating dinosaurs—a group that includes *Tyrannosaurus rex*—bore feathers at some stage in life. Among the newly discovered creatures is *Sinornithosaurus millenii*, or "Chinese bird-reptile of the millennium" (above). With long flapping arms and a coat of feathers *Sinornithosaurus* is the closest yet that a dinosaur has come to being a bird. But it is not a bird; it belongs to the family of theropods known as dromaeosaurs—sharp-clawed predators that include the "raptors" of *Jurassic Park* fame. Adding dromaeosaurs to the list of feathered theropods puts another link in the evolutionary chain from dinosaurs to birds.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC has worked closely with the paleontologists in preparation for the announcement of these discoveries. In a forthcoming issue we will present a comprehensive coverage of *Sinornithosaurus* and the other new finds that will forever change the way you view dinosaurs.

For more details, visit our website: www.nationalgeographic.com/news



National Geographic 11-99

Dinosaur-bird link smashed in fossil flap

By Tim Friend
USA TODAY

The "missing link" dinosaur-bird featured by *National Geographic* magazine in November is a fake.

Archaeoraptor, the unofficial name of the fossil, is actually two animals pieced together either as an honest mistake made by its discoverers in China or as a breathtaking forgery. The composite, on display at the National Geographic Society in Washington until last week, consists of a birdlike upper torso and the tail and feet of a small raptor. The magazine described it as a "true missing link in the complex chain that connects dinosaurs and birds."

The specimen, smuggled into the USA from China, was found at a gem show last year in Tucson by Stephen Czerkas, owner of the Dinosaur Museum in Monticello, Utah. He purchased it for $80,000 and made a deal with *National Geographic* to study and publicize it and ultimately return it to China.



Photos by O. Louis Mazzatenta, National Geographic Society, via AP

Unbelievable specimen: Touted as a missing link between birds and dinosaurs, the archaeoraptor, reconstructed at left from the fossil at right, turns out to be a fake.

How *National Geographic* finds itself at the center of a scientific embarrassment is a tale as layered as the 120-million-year-old sediment from which the fossil reportedly was unearthed.

"Assuming that all the evidence is in and it is a composite, not since I've been editor has anything happened like this," *National Geographic* editor Bill Allen told USA TODAY. "At any time prior to publication, if we had been informed of any problem at all, we would have yanked (the article)."

The composite nature of the fossil was not detected by the magazine's team of scientists, and a scientific paper that was submitted to both *Science* and *Nature* was never published. As a result, *Geographic* was on its own with no independent review of the fossil.

Allen says he was notified Dec. 20 by a Chinese doctoral student and member of the *Geographic* team that the fossil was not authentic. The society modified text on the public display to say questions had been raised about the fossil's origins. *National Geographic* will publish a correction in its March issue.

But Storrs Olson, curator of birds at the Smithsonian Institution's Natural History Museum and an outspoken skeptic of the bird-dinosaur link, says he warned the magazine in November, when the article was published, that there were serious problems with the fossil. He says he was ignored.

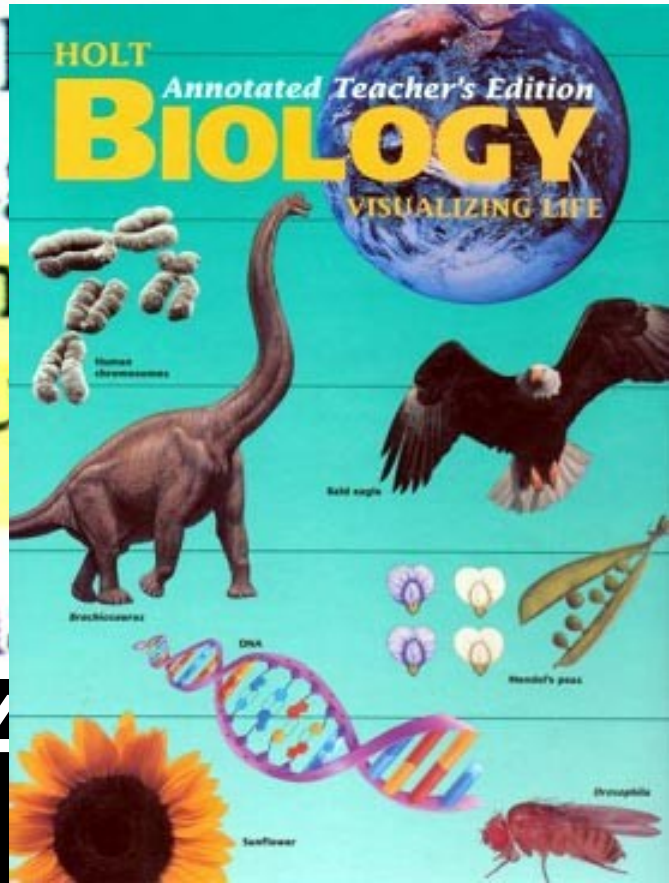
"The problem is, at some point the fossil was known by *Geographic* to be a fake, and that information was not revealed," Olson says.

USA Today 1-25-2000

Birds are the descendants of dinosaurs

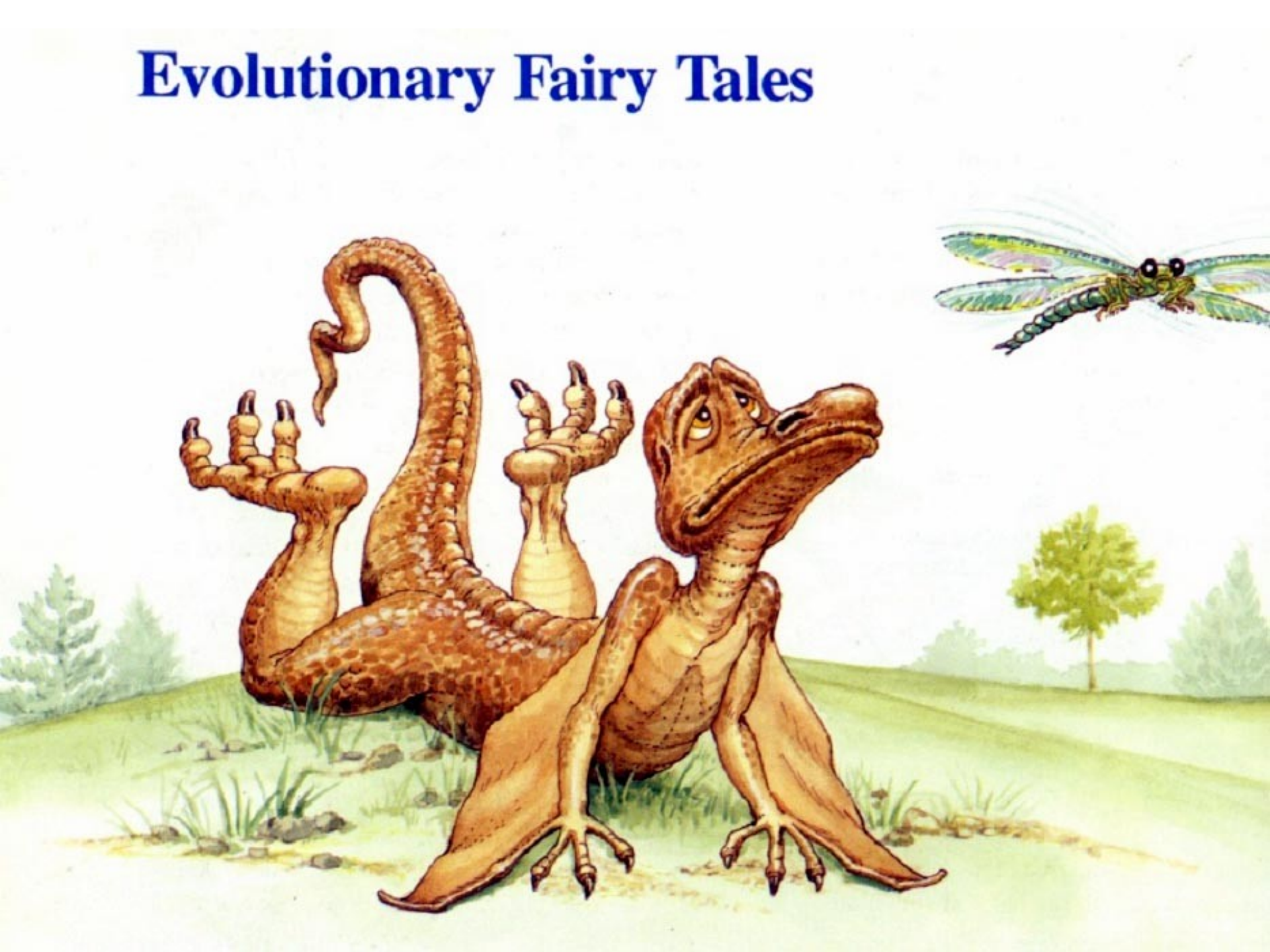
Although dinosaurs are extinct, descendants of small, insect-eating dinosaurs are still with us today. These descendents are the birds, wh
about 150 million years a
ers evolved from the san
protected the dinosau
Feathers are one of the
enable birds to fly. Like m

olt Biology 1994 p. 214

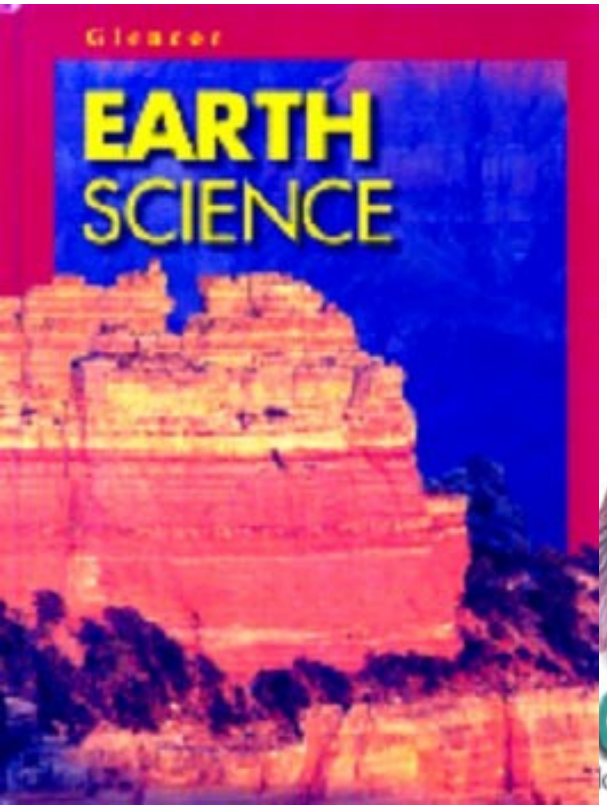


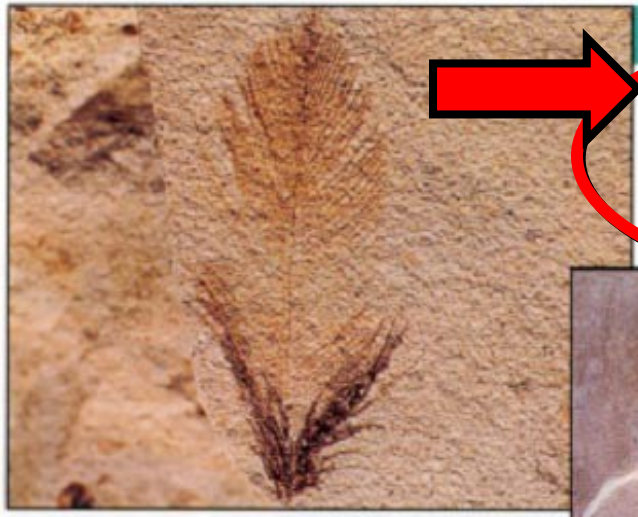


Evolutionary Fairy Tales



Glenco *Earth Science* 1999, p. 376





A detailed imprint of a fossil feather that is believed to be from *Archaeopteryx*.

Fossils of *Archaeopteryx* that are about 150 million years old show both birdlike features and dinosaurlike features. *What birdlike and dinosaurlike features can you recognize?*



B Considered the world's most priceless fossil, *Archaeopteryx* was found in a limestone quarry in Germany in 1861.



C A reconstruction of what *Archaeopteryx* may have looked like.

Good Mother Dinosaurs

The fossil record indicates that some dinosaurs nurtured their young and traveled in herds with adults surrounding their young. One such dinosaur is *Maiasaura*, shown in **Figure 13-15** on page 375. This dinosaur built nests in which it laid its eggs and raised its offspring. Nests have been found in clusters, indicating that more than one family of dinosaurs built in the same area. Some fossils of hatchlings have been found very close to the adult animal. This has led some scientists to hypothesize that some dinosaurs nurtured their young. In fact, *Maiasaura* hatchlings may have stayed in the nest while they grew in length from about 35 cm to more than

Evolution of Birds

The earliest known bird is *Archaeopteryx* (meaning "ancient wing"), illustrated in **Figure 16.** *Archaeopteryx* was about the size of a crow and shared many features with small theropods. For example, it had teeth and a long reptilian tail. These are features of dinosaurs, not of birds. *Archaeopteryx* had no breastbone to anchor its flight muscles, as do modern birds. And unlike the hollow bones of modern birds, *Archaeopteryx*'s bones were solid. It also had forelimbs similar to those of a dinosaur. Because of these dinosaurlike features, several *Archaeopteryx* fossils were originally classified as dinosaurs.

The impressions of feathers on some *Archaeopteryx* fossils raised questions about their classification as dinosaurs. *Archaeopteryx* fossils appear avian (birdlike) due to the feathers on their wings and tails. *Archaeopteryx* also had other avian features, notably a fused collar bone—the wishbone—which dinosaurs did not have. Today, most biologists agree that *Archaeopteryx* is very closely related to the small dinosaur *Compsognathus*. Some biolo-

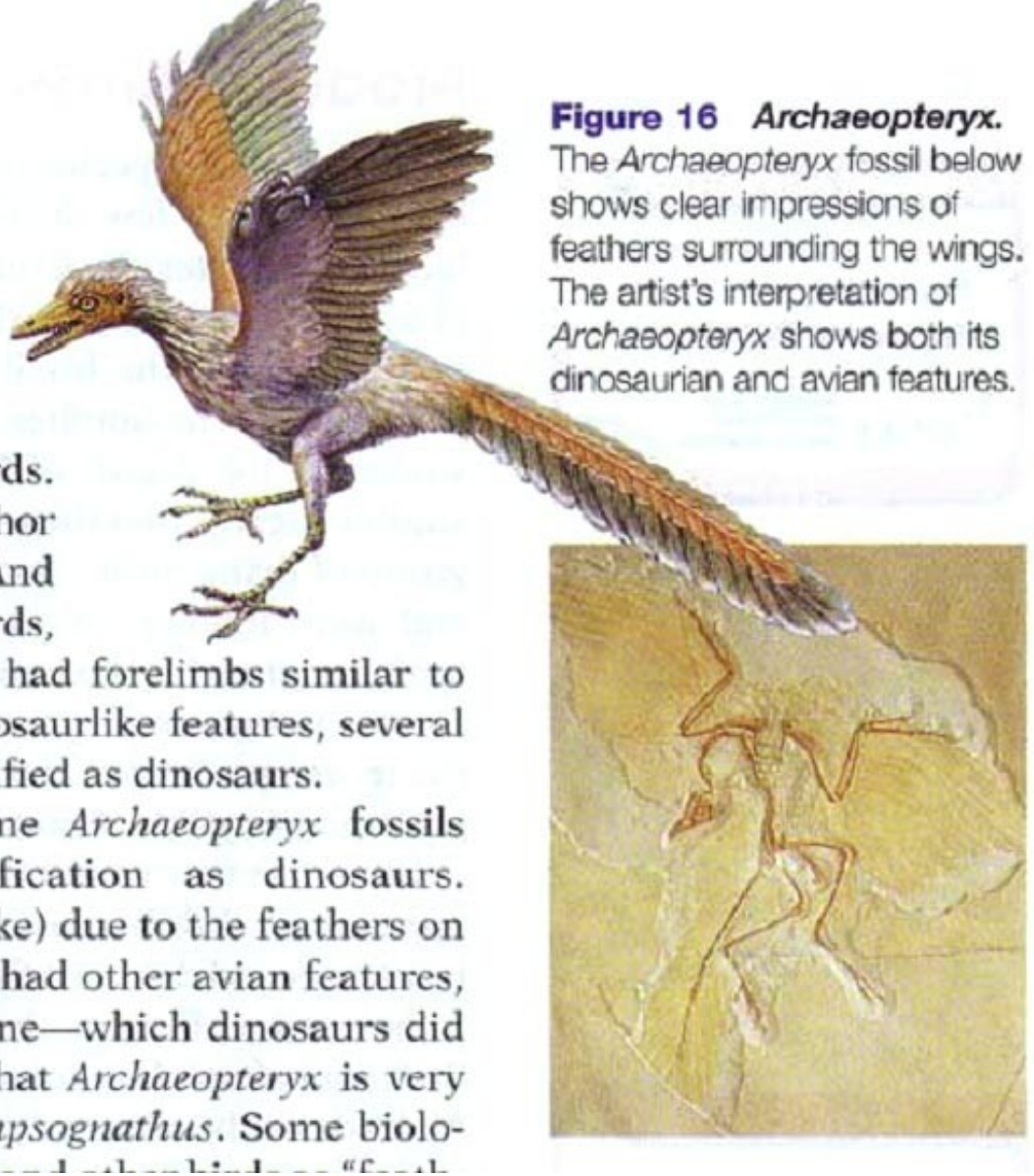


Figure 16 ***Archaeopteryx.*** The *Archaeopteryx* fossil below shows clear impressions of feathers surrounding the wings. The artist's interpretation of *Archaeopteryx* shows both its dinosaurian and avian features.

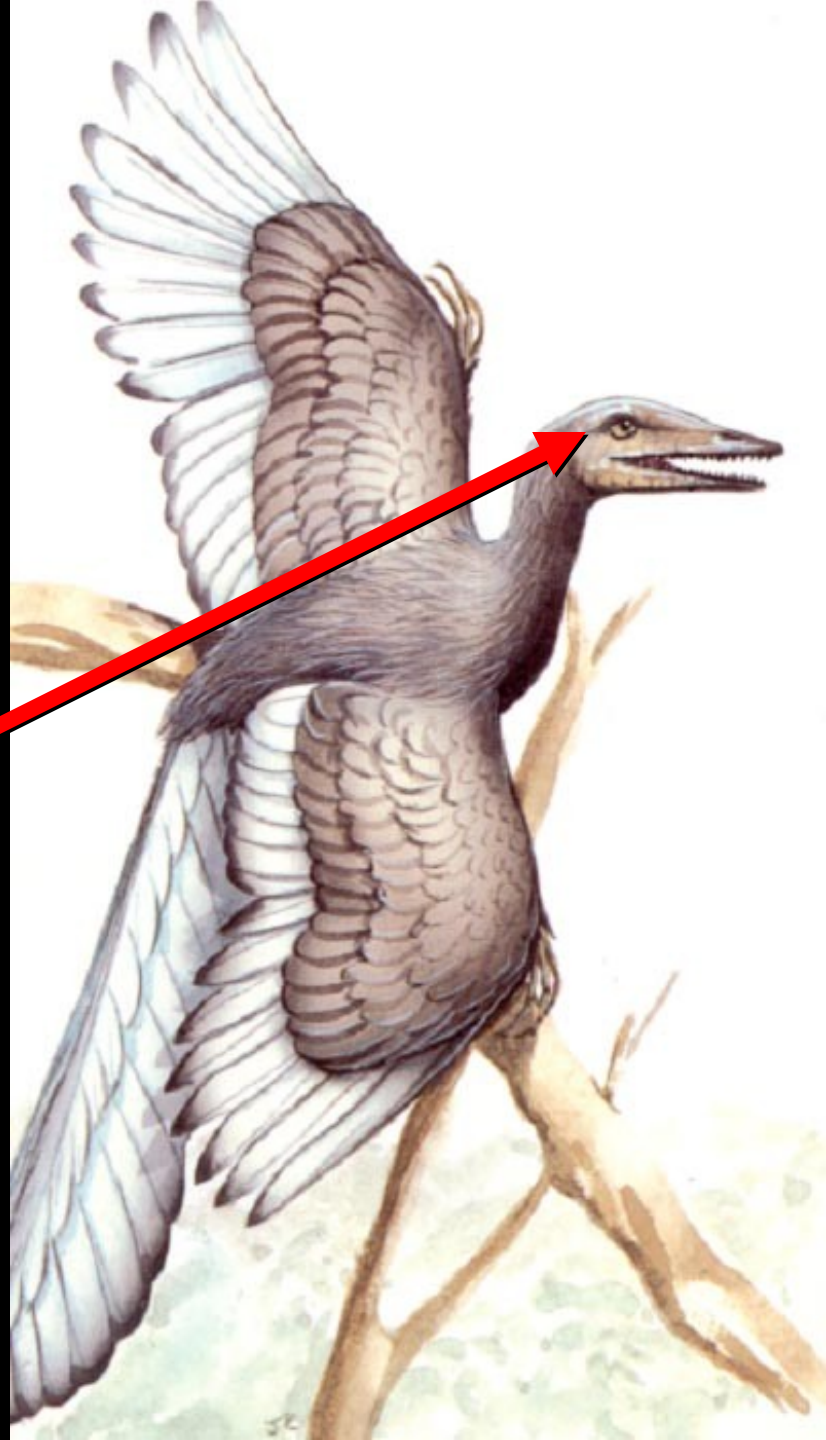
Holt Biology 2004, p. 725

“Paleontologists have tried to turn Archaeopteryx into an earth bound feathered dinosaur. But it’s not. It is a bird, a perching bird. And no amount of ‘paleobabble’ is going to change that.”

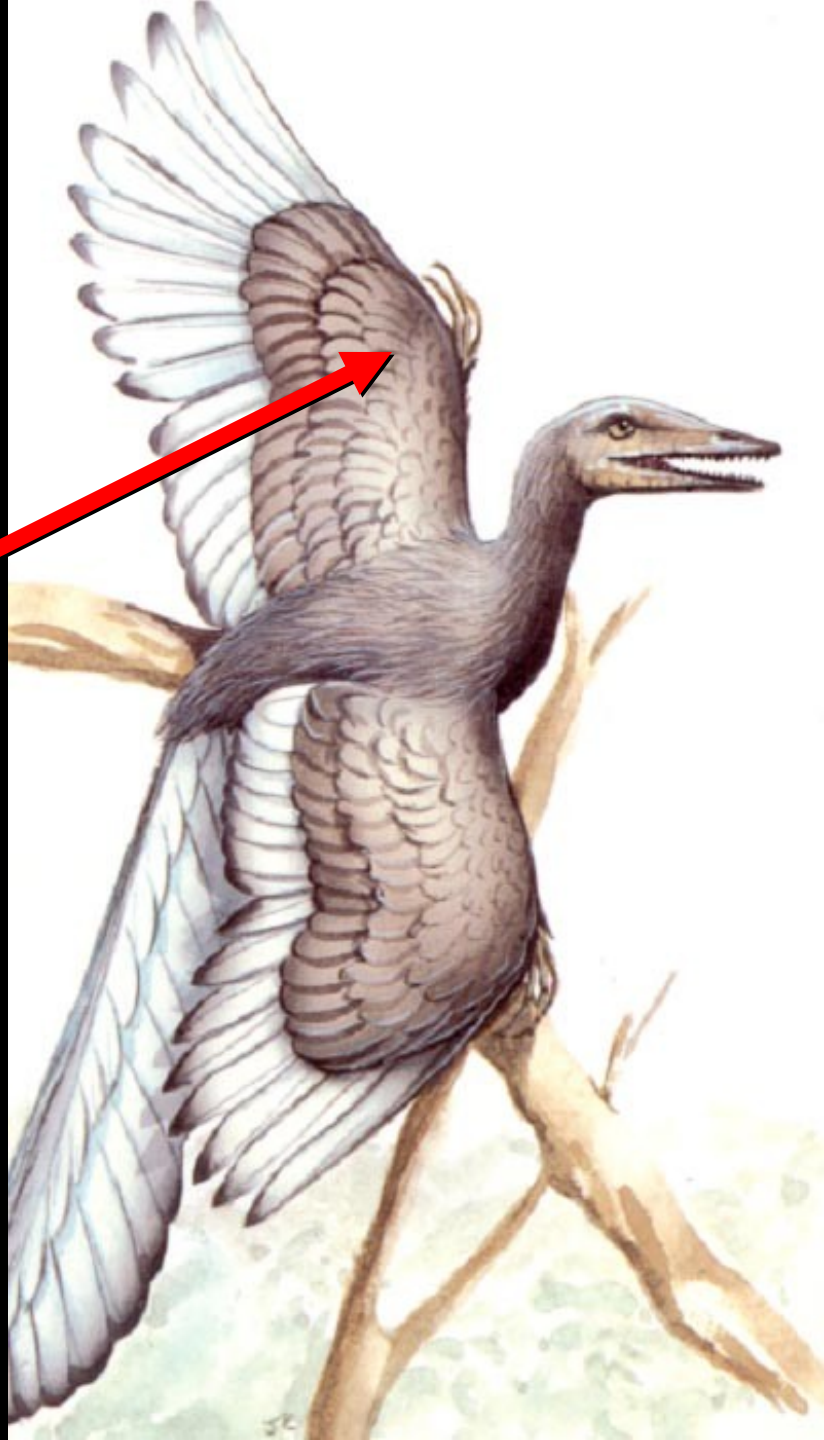
Alan Feduccia- a world authority on

Archaeopteryx had all the brain features of a bird equipped for flight.

www.sciencenow.sciencemag.org/cgi/ content/full/2004/804/1



Archaeoptery
x
means
“Ancient Wing”
Claws on the wings



“Strahl adds that some ornithologists call the **hoatzin** ‘primitive’ because of its ***archaeopteryx*-like claws;** but he prefers to think of it as ‘highly specialized.’ **Swans, ibis and many other birds,** he notes, have **wing claws;** they just never make use of them.”

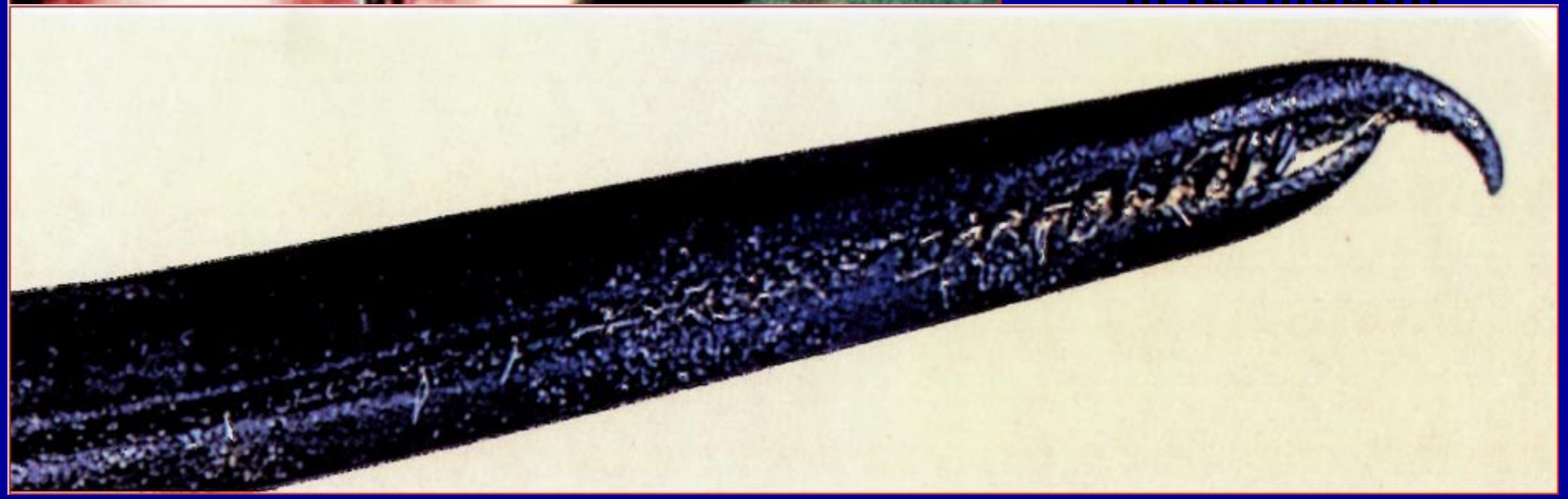


“What’s a Hoatzin?” ***Scientific American***, vol. 261 (December 1989), p.

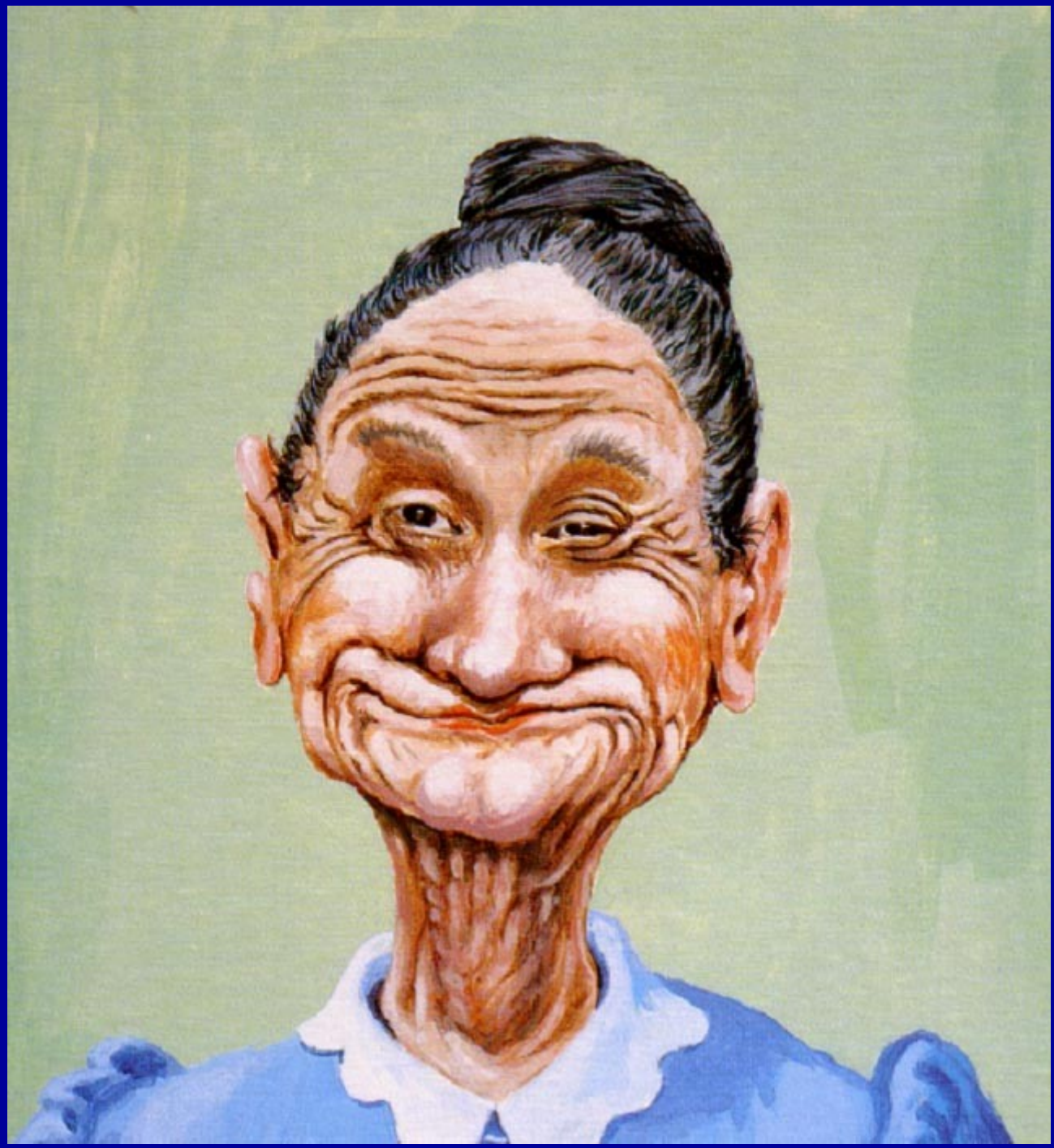

Teeth



Weighing about a quarter of an ounce, this tiny bird lives in lowland rain forests from eastern Panama, south along the Pacific slope of the Andes to Ecuador. **It possesses 48 teeth in its mouth!**



Some of you have teeth and some don't



Like the Chinese Dino-Bird, the “Archaeopteryx” is fake, too!!!

“Honest disagreement as to whether **Archaeopteryx** was or was not **a forgery** was possible until 1986, when a definitive test was performed. An X-ray resonance spectrograph of the British Museum fossil showed that **the material containing the feather impressions differed significantly from the rest of the fossil slab.** The chemistry of this “amorphous paste” also differed from the crystalline rock in the famous fossil quarry in Germany where Archaeopteryx supposedly was found. Few responses have been made to this latest, and probably conclusive

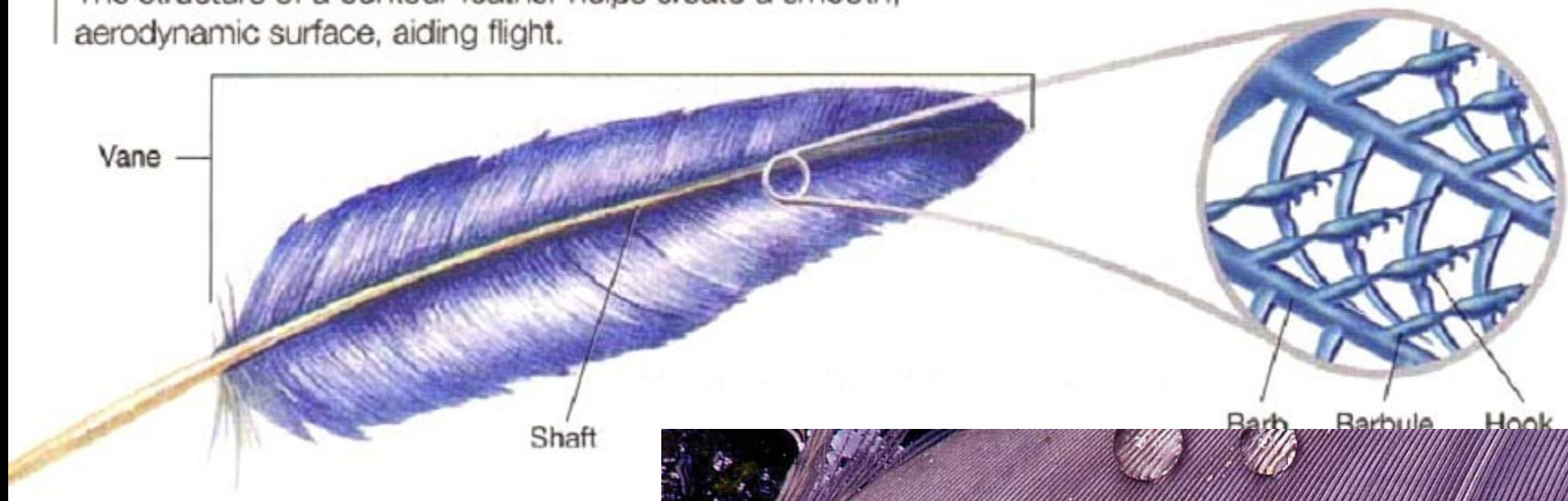
Birds are the descendants of dinosaurs

Although dinosaurs are extinct, descendants of small, insect-eating dinosaurs are still with us today. These descendents are the birds, which evolved about 150 million years ago. Bird feathers evolved from the same scales that protected the dinosaurs so well. Feathers are one of the features that enable birds to fly. Like mammals, birds

Holt Biology 1994 p. 214

Figure 14 Contour feather

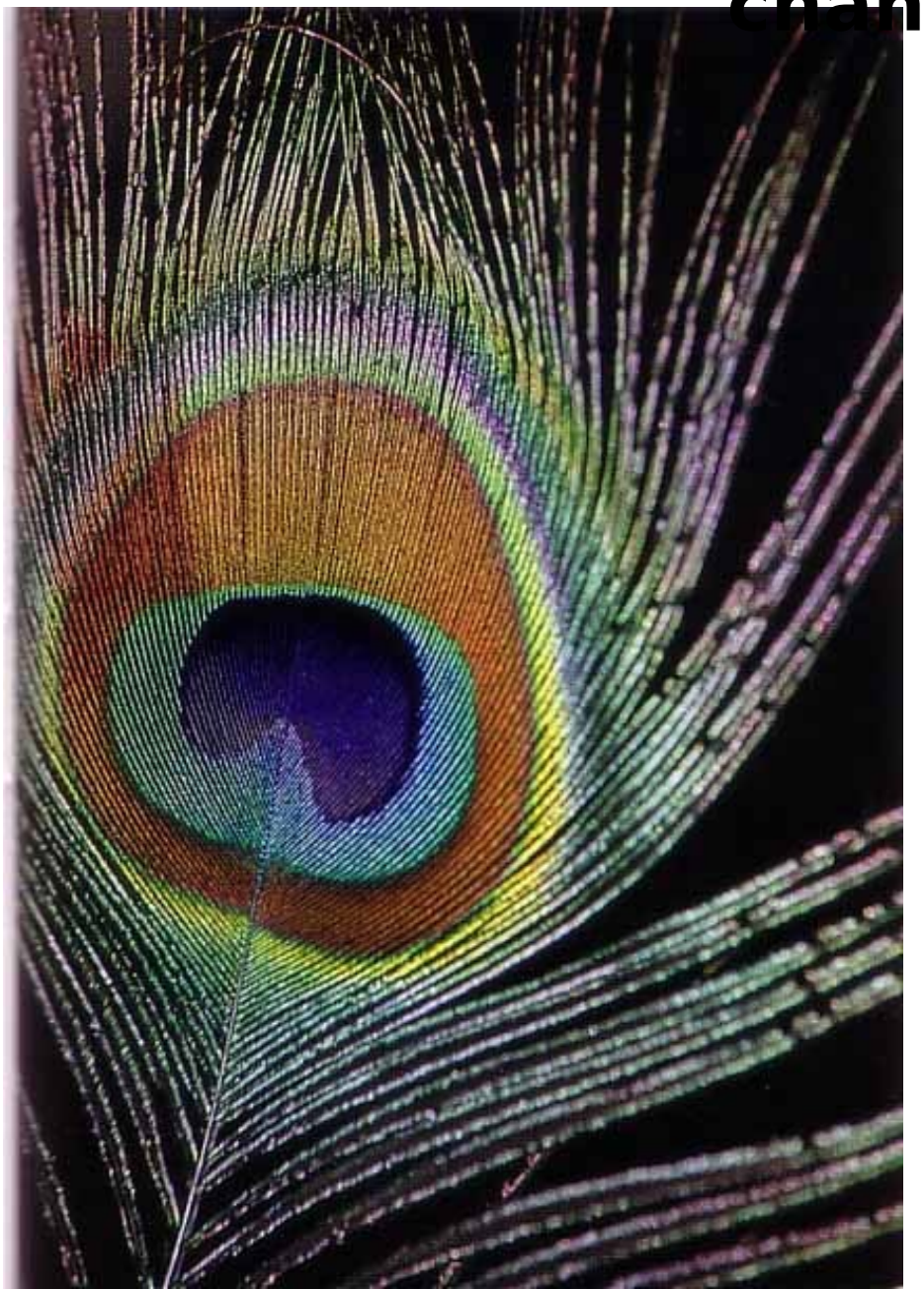
The structure of a contour feather helps create a smooth, aerodynamic surface, aiding flight.

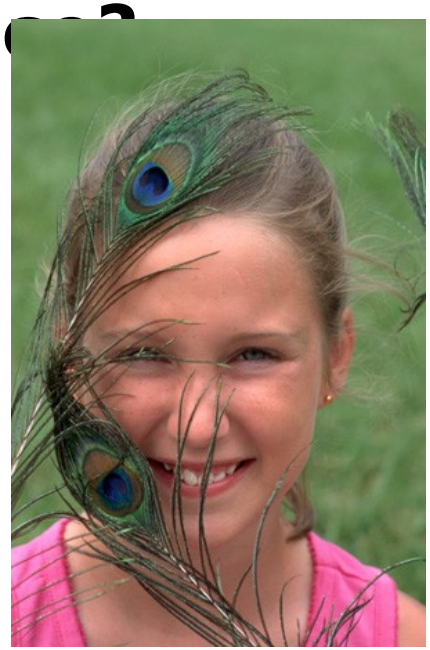


Holt Biology 2004, p. 785



Do you really believe this evolved by chance?



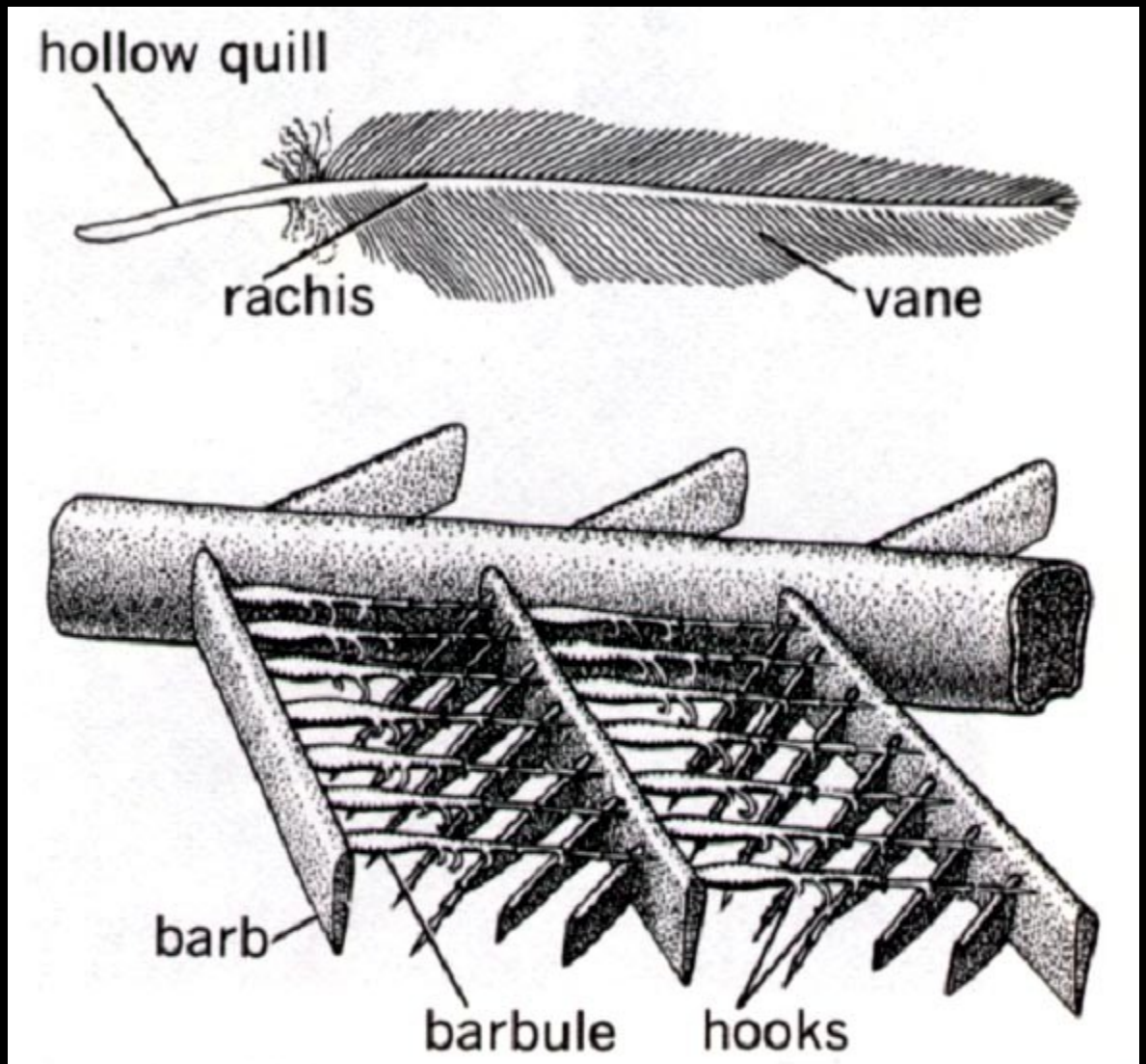






Feathers and scales are both made of the protein Keratin but that proves a common design engineer not a common ancestor!

Holt *Biology* 1977 p. 477



37–5 The structure of a quill feather. The enlargement shows a portion of the rachis and vane as seen with a microscope.

“At the morphological level feathers are traditionally considered homologous with reptilian scales. However, in development, morphogenesis, gene structure, protein shape and sequence, and filament formation and structure, feathers are different. Clearly, feathers provide a unique and outstanding example of an evolutionary novelty.”

Evolution of the Lung

Land vertebrates evolved respiratory membranes deep within their bodies, providing a large surface area where gas exchange can occur in a moist environment.

1

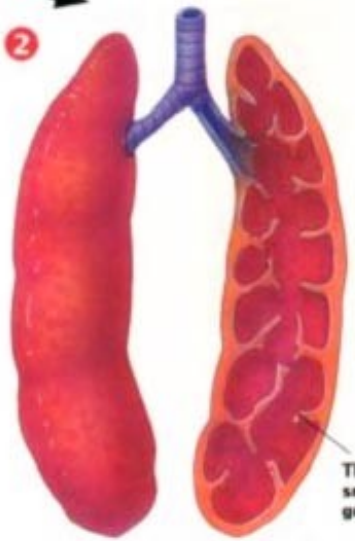
Amphibian lungs evolved from the gills of their fish ancestors.





The amphibian lung is essentially a sac with a highly folded internal membrane that provides a large surface area for gas exchange.

2



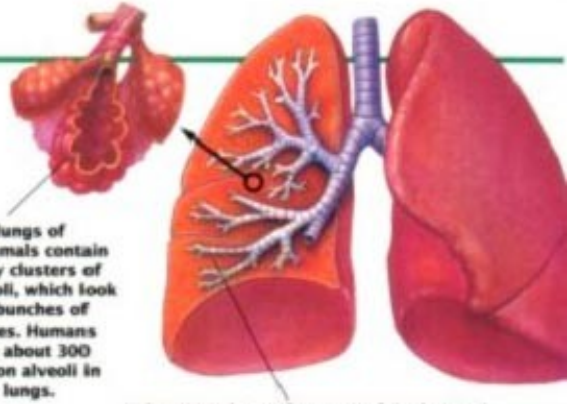


The lungs of reptiles contain many small chambers called alveoli that greatly increase surface area.

3

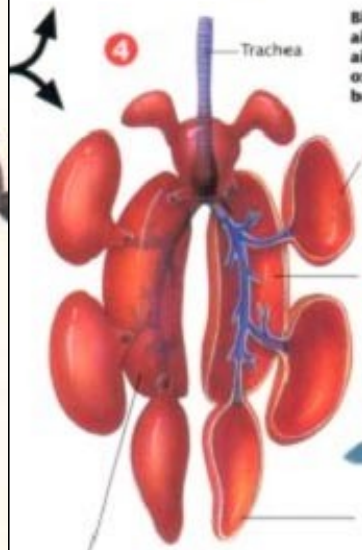


The lungs of mammals contain many clusters of alveoli, which look like bunches of grapes. Humans have about 300 million alveoli in their lungs.



In humans, the surface area of the internal membranes of the lungs can be as much as 80 sq. m (262 sq. ft.), large enough to cover the floor of a 20- x 13-ft. room.

4



Birds' lungs are connected to a series of air sacs. Air flows through the lungs and air sacs in one direction only. Hence, fully oxygenated air is always in the lungs. Birds breathe in two cycles as shown below.

a Air is drawn from the trachea into the posterior air sacs. It is then exhaled through the lungs.



b Next, air is [illegible] from the lu[illegible] into the ant[illegible] air sacs. Th[illegible] exhaled thro[illegible] the trachea.

With their efficient lungs, birds can fly at





Holt *Biology* 1994 p. 490-1

How can Archaeopteryx be a missing link since fully formed birds were already present?

“150 million year old crow sized bird. Dubbed ‘Confuciusornis’ New Mexico Museum of Natural History in Albuquerque.”

New Times Herald **June 17, 1999**

p. A-14



“In western Colorado’s Dry Mesa Quarry, Brigham Young University archaeologists have come upon the 140-million-year-old remains of what they are calling ‘the oldest bird ever found.’ … It is obvious that we must now look for the ancestors of flying birds in a period of time much older than that in which the *Archaeopteryx* lived,’ says Yale University’s John H. Ostrom who positively, identified the specimen.”

“Fossil remains of a bird which lived between 142 and 137 million years ago were recently found in the Liaoning province of northeastern China. The discovery, made by a fossil-hunting farmer and announced by a Chinese/American team of scientists, including Alan Feduccia (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill) and Larry D. Martin (University of Kansas), provide the oldest evidence of a beaked bird on Earth yet found. … The Chinese bird, claim its discoverers, probably lived at the Jurassic-Cretaceous boundary—prior to the arrival of *Deinonychus* and *Mononykus*—and could not possibly

“But there are plenty of other reasons to refute the dinosaur-bird connection, says Feduccia. ‘How do you derive birds from a heavy, earthbound, bipedal reptile that has a deep body, a heavy balancing tail, and fore-shortened forelimbs?’ he asks. ‘Biophysically, it’s impossible.’” *

Problems with Reptile to Bird Evolution Theory

1. Lungs are totally different.

2. Modern birds are found in layers with and lower than dinosaurs. (*In the Minds of Men* Ian Taylor p. 155 and *Nature* June 18, 1999)

3. Scales and feathers attach to body differently and develop

4. Birds have a four chambered heart, most reptiles have only three.



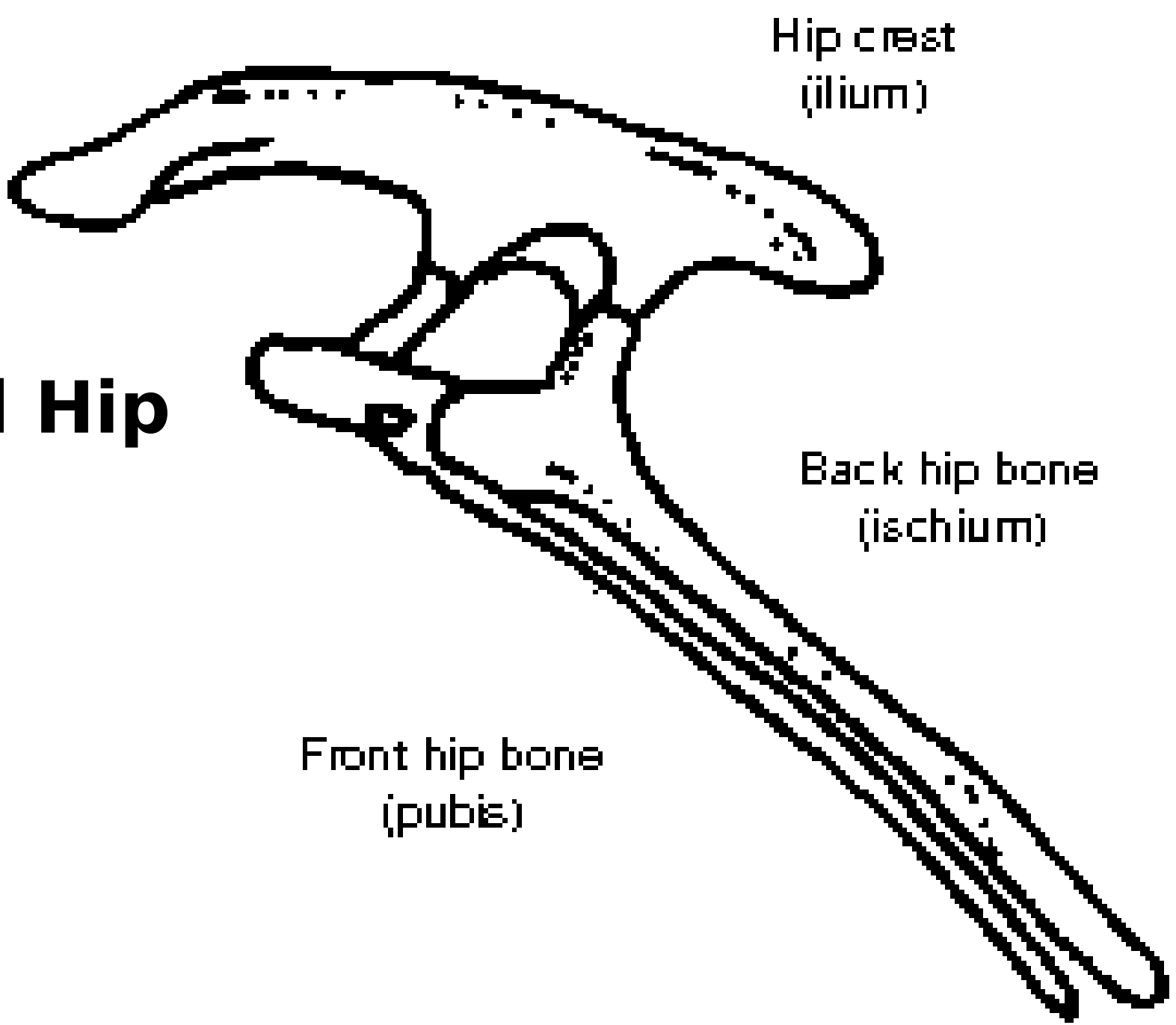


5. Reptiles lay leathery eggs unlike birds.

(Tail, hips, reproduction, etc.)



Bird Hip



Lizard Hip



Problems with Reptile to Bird Evolution

6. "The [evolutionary] origin of bird is largely a matter of deduction. There is no fossil evidence of the stages through which the remarkable change from reptile to bird was achieved."

Problems with Reptile to Bird Evolution

7. The "experts" strongly disagree about the evidence.

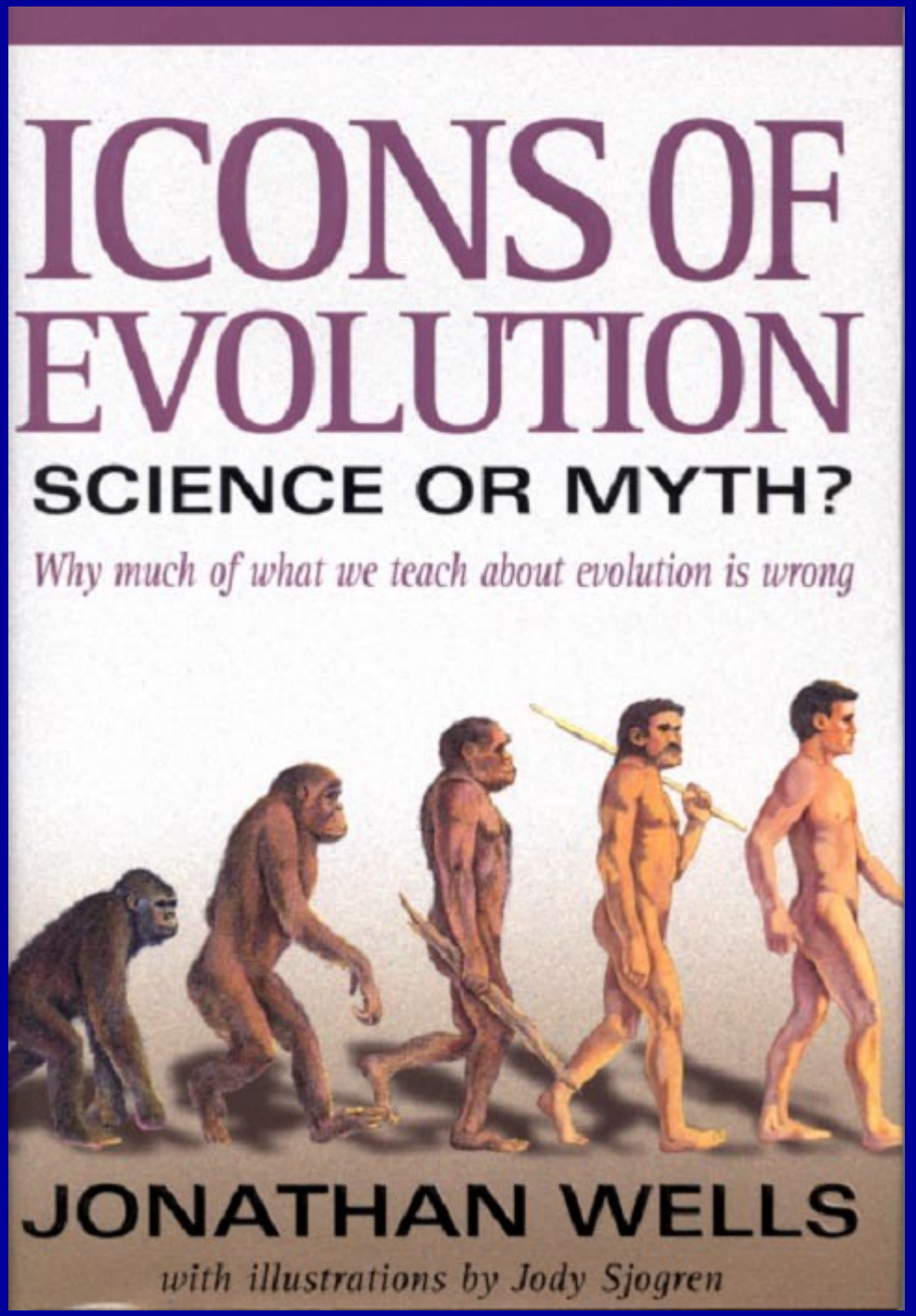
8. We don't observe it today.

9. All they have for "evidence" are stories of how it might have happened.

11. It violates observable science, God's Word, popular opinion and common sense!

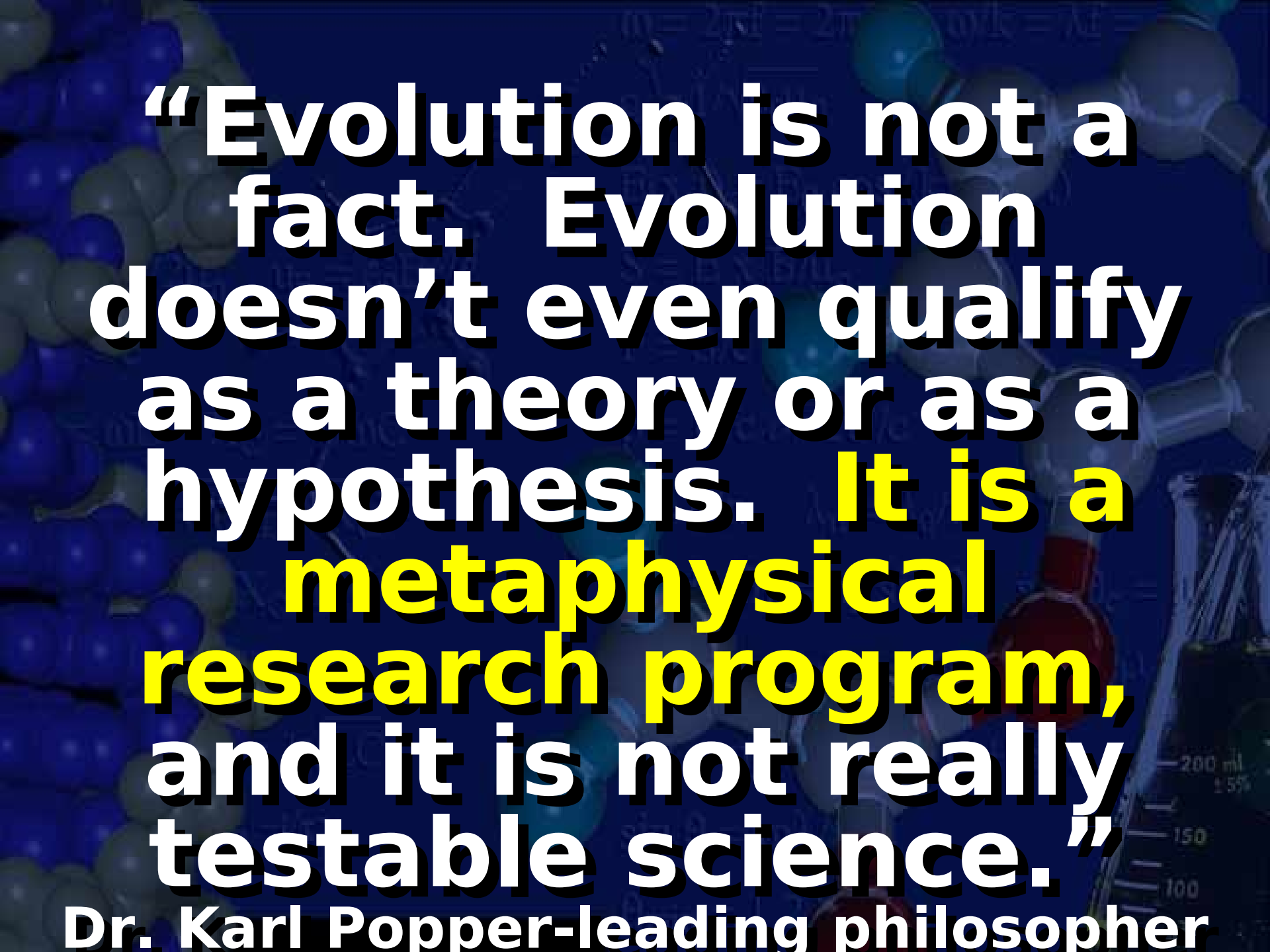
An excellent book showing the fatal flaws in the bird evolution story

P. 111



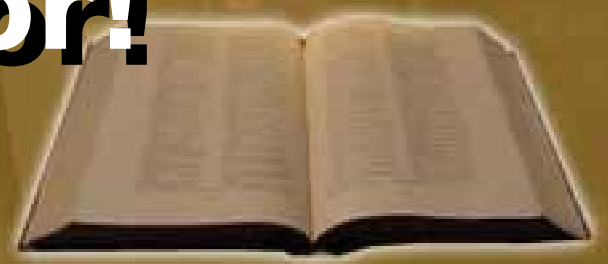
“It is absolutely safe to say that if you meet someone who claims not to believe in evolution, that person is ignorant, stupid or insane (or wicked,)”

Richard Dawkins *Put Your Money on*

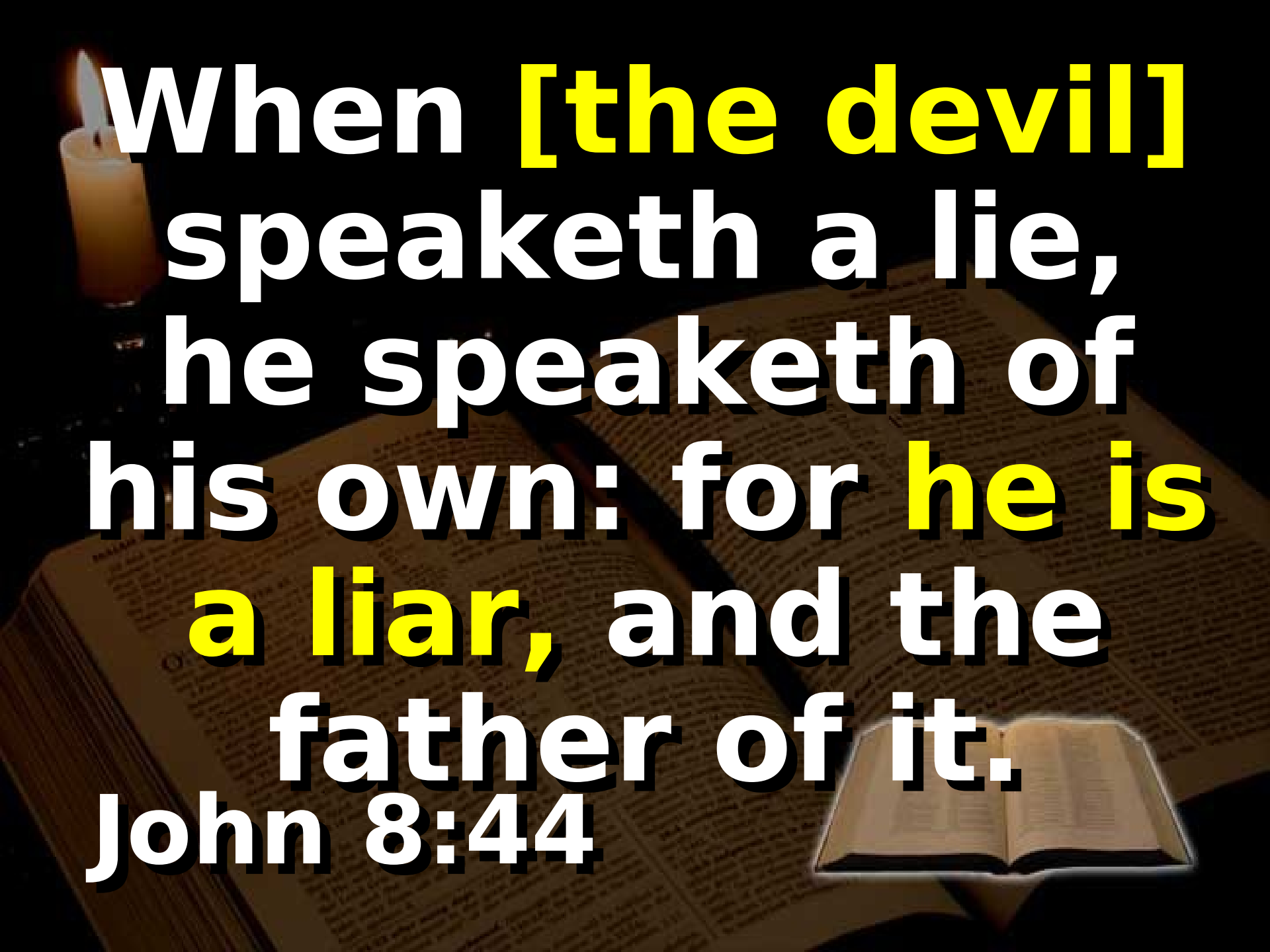

“Evolution is not a fact. Evolution doesn’t even qualify as a theory or as a hypothesis. It is a metaphysical research program, and it is not really testable science.”
Dr. Karl Popper-leading philosopher

Jesus said unto him,
Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with **all thy mind.**

It is logical and intelligent to believe in a Creator!



Matthew 22:37 also Mk. 12:30, Lk 10:27


When [the devil] speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar, and the father of it.
John 8:44

“Evolution is promoted by its practitioners as more than mere science. Evolution is promulgated as an ideology, a secular religion -- a full-fledged alternative to Christianity, with meaning and morality. I am an ardent evolutionist and an ex-Christian, but I must admit that in this one complaint -- and Mr. Gish is but one of many to make it -- the literalists are absolutely right. Evolution is a religion. This was true of evolution in the beginning, and it is true of evolution still today.”

Dr. Michael Ruse, professor of philosophy and zoology at the University of Guelph

“Evolution is unproved and unprovable. We believe it only because the only alternative is special creation, and that is unthinkable.”

Sir Arthur Keith (he wrote the

“Transformism (evolution) is a fairy tale for adults.”

Age Nouveau, [a French periodical] February 1959, p. 12.

Jean Rostand, a famous French biologist and member of the Academy of Sciences of the French Academy

“The theory has helped nothing in the progress of science. It is useless.”

Louis Bounoure professor of biology at the

“It results from this explanation that the theory of evolution is not exact … **Evolution is a kind of dogma which its own priests no longer believe, but which they uphold for the people.** It is necessary to have the courage to state this if only so that men of a future generation may orient their research into a different direction.” **Paul Lemoine director of the National Museum of Natural**

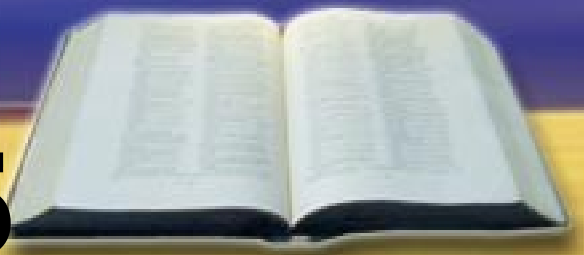
“I myself am convinced that **the theory of evolution,** especially the extent to which it has been applied, **will be one of the great jokes in the history books of the future.** Posterity will marvel that so flimsy and dubious an hypothesis could be accepted with the incredible credulity that it has.”

“The only way life could have come into existence is because of some Super-Intelligence having created it..” like UFO’s Sir Fred Hoyle

“(Evolution) is a general postulate to which all theories, all hypotheses, … must henceforth bow… in order to be thinkable and true. Evolution is a light which illuminates all facts, which all lines of thought must follow-- this is what evolution is.”

Pierre T. de Chardin, as quoted by F.J. Ayala, *Journal of Heredity* 68:3-10 (1977)

Thy word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path.



Psalm 119:105

How will he view the world after 12 or 16 years in your school system ?



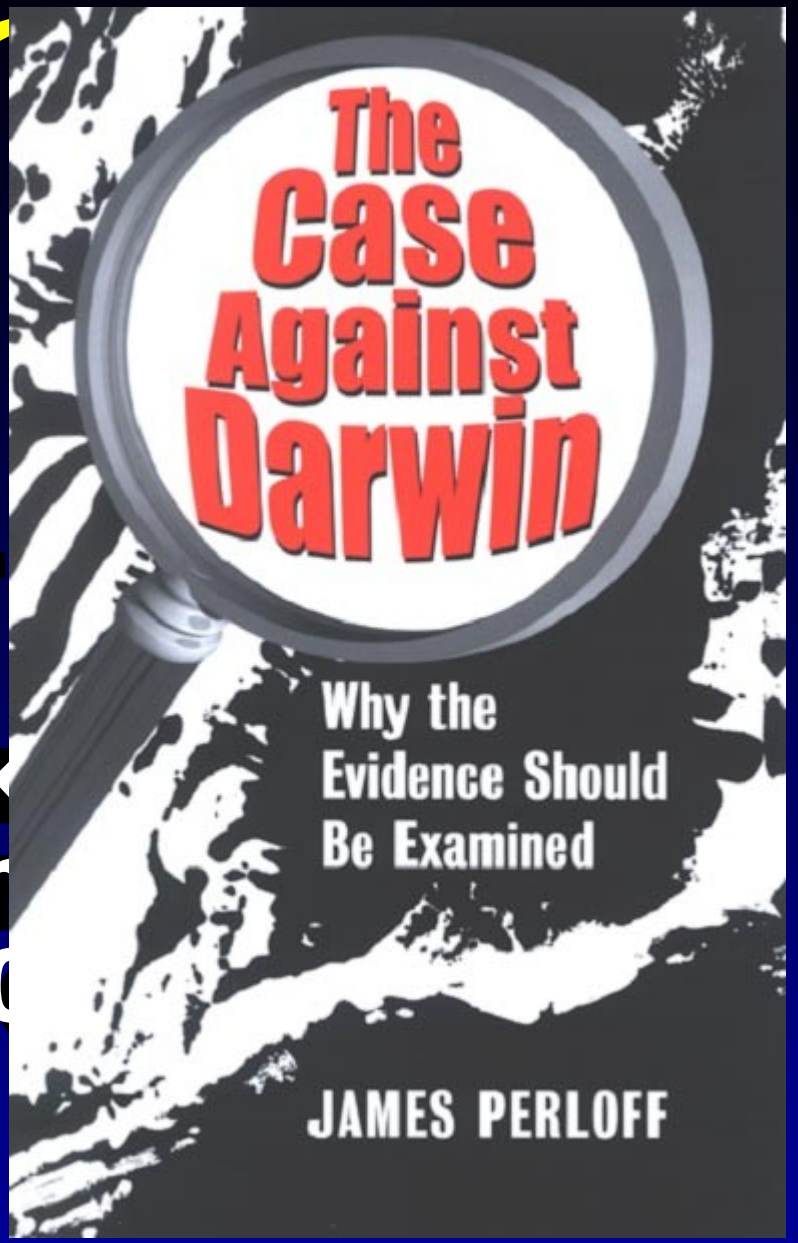
Why would they lie?

- 1. They think that if everyone believes evolution it will become true.
- 2. They must teach the lie to keep the paycheck coming in.
- 3. They understand the bigger picture of how evolution is the foundation for the New World Order.

Why do people believe in evolution?

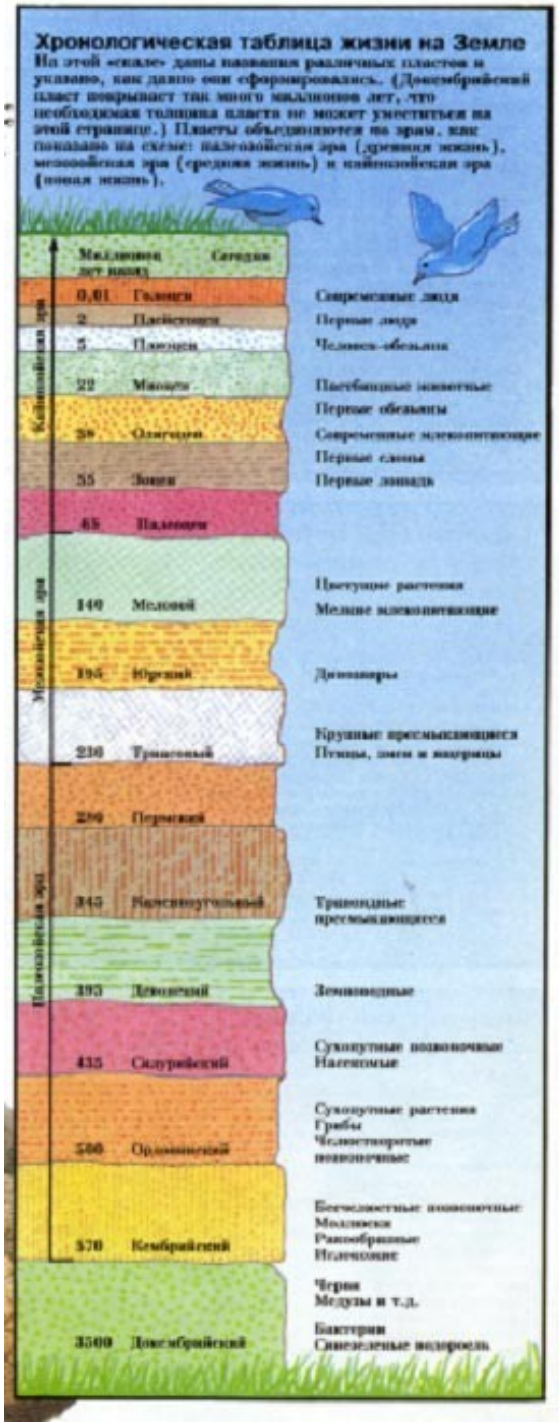
- 1. That is all they have been taught.

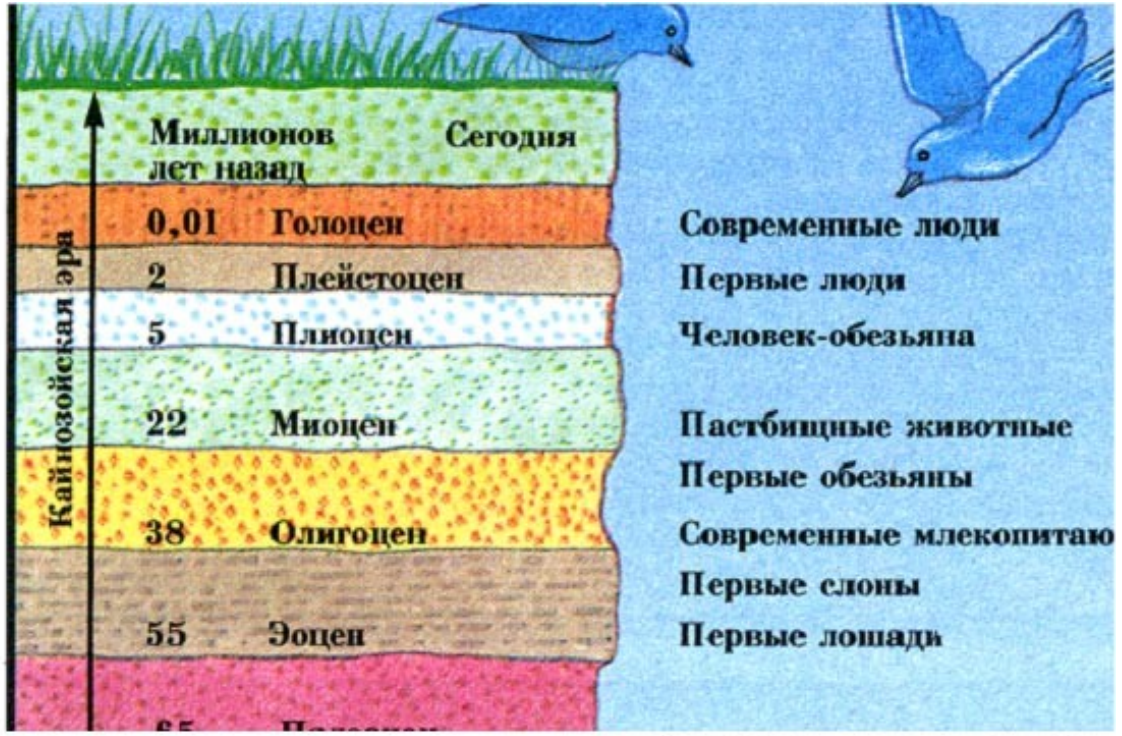
- An excellent book for the busy truth seeker. CSE $6.50
- James Perloff 781-221-1490



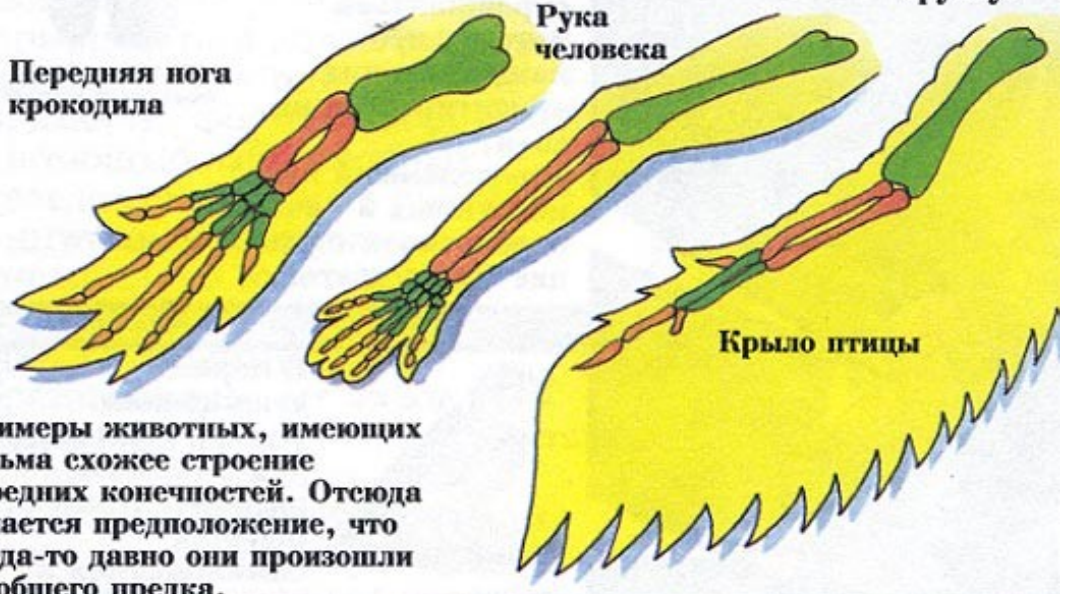
Хронологическая таблица жизни на Земле

На этой «скале» даны названия различных пластов и указано, как давно они сформировались. (Докембрийский пласт покрывает так много миллионов лет, что необходимая толщина пласта не может уместиться на этой странице.) Пласты объединяются по эрам, как показано на схеме: палеозойская эра (древняя жизнь), мезозойская эра (средняя жизнь) и кайнозойская эра (новая жизнь).





поэтому они могут попасть в одну группу.

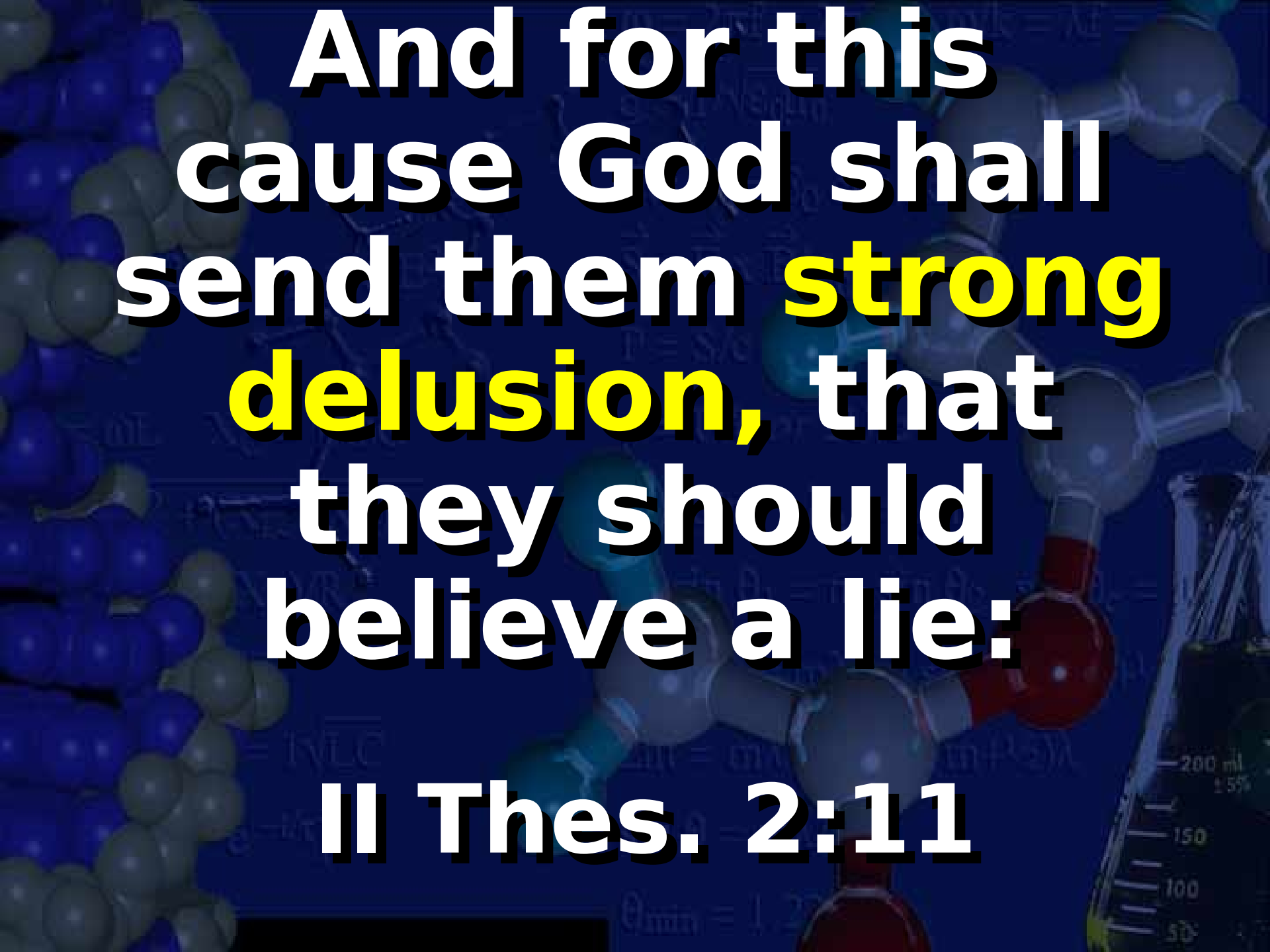


Примеры животных, имеющих весьма схожее строение передних конечностей. Отсюда делается предположение, что когда-то давно они произошли от общего предка.

Why do people believe in evolution?

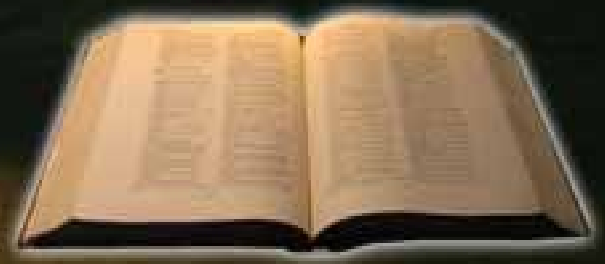
- 1. That is all they have been taught.
- 2. Their job depends on it.
- 3. They hope there is no God to answer to.


And even as they did not like to retain God in *their* knowledge,
God gave them over to a reprobate mind, to do those things which are not convenient;
Romans 1:28


And for this cause God shall send them strong delusion, that they should believe a lie:
II Thes. 2:11

him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even His eternal power and Godhead, so that they are without excuse:

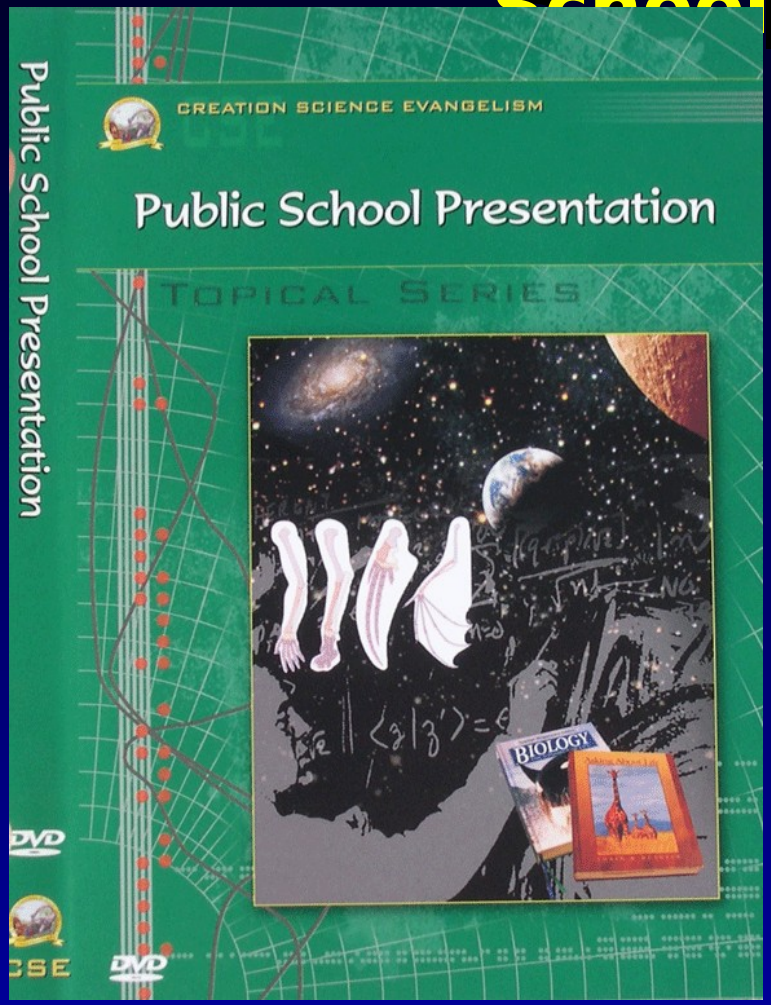
Romans 1:20



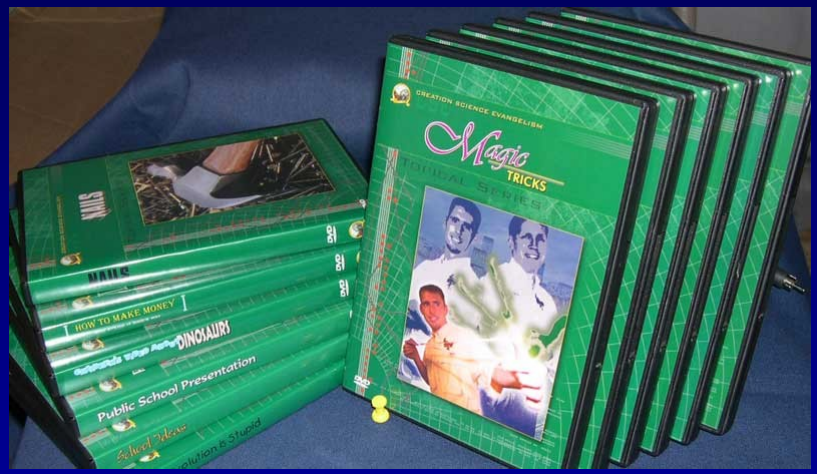
Why do people believe in evolution?

- 1. That is all they have been taught.
- 2. Their Job depends on it.
- 3. They hope there is no God to answer to.
- 4. They have social-political reasons.
- 5. They have too much pride to admit they have been wrong.

If you want to know what to do about the lies by getting involved in selecting or influencing textbooks in your state see our video, "Public School Presentation."



It is one of the videos in our "Topical Series" for $99 or $9.99/ea.



If Creation is True

1. There is a Creator

2. There are rules

3. There is a purpose to life

If Evolution is True

1. There is **no Creator**

2. There are **no rules**

3. There is **no purpose** to life

If Creation is True:

4. Man is a fallen creature in need of a Savior

5. Man brought death into the world

6. There is an after-life

7. There is comfort in knowing the future

If Evolution is True:

4. Man is evolving with **no need of a Savior**

5. **Death brought man** into the world

6. There is **no after-**life

7. There is **no hope** of knowing the future

When [the devil] speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar, and the father of it.

John 8:44



God is not a man, that he should lie;



Numbers 23:19

eternal life,
which God, that
cannot lie,
promised
before the
world began;

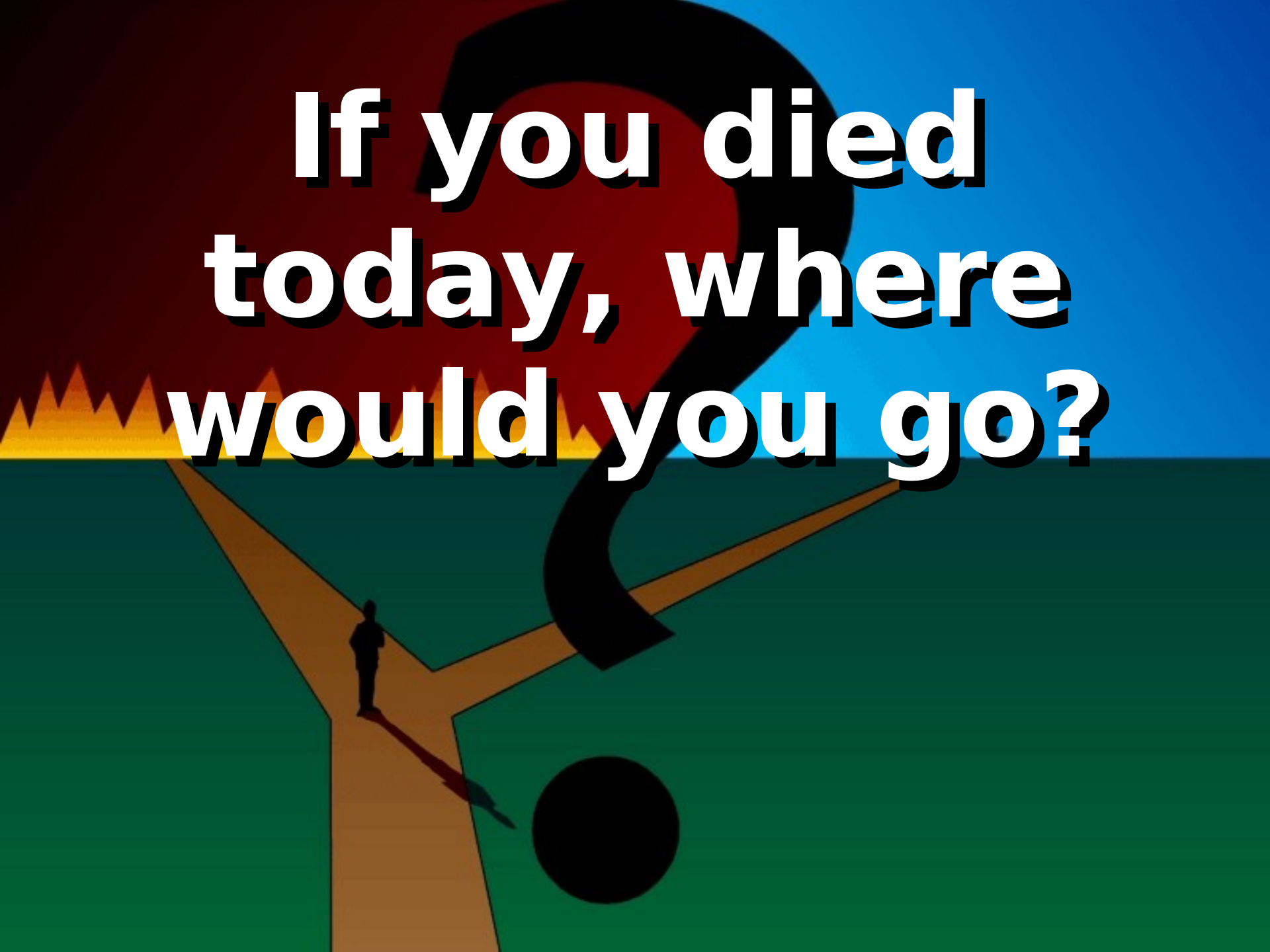
Titus 1:2



Whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved.



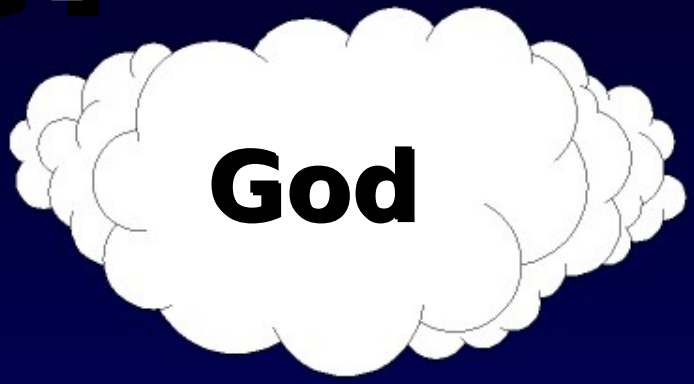
Romans 10:13


If you died today, where would you go?

What on earth are you doing for heaven's sake?







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1. Majority Opinion- “In the scientific community there is no debate.” “There are tens of thousands of scientists digging fossils and they support evolution.” “This is important to me.” This implies:

2. Those who don’t believe in evolution are dumb.

3. “Walked into their trap! They want to put creation and evolution on an equal plane.”

4. “Facts are my true god!”

Please show me any facts that have stood the test of time.

5. Creationists ignore current research.

6. All false theories die hard. Geocentric theory, doctrine of humors, etc. Evolution is a dying religion and its adherents are running scared. #220 (342)

“Creationists don’t do science.” “I can’t test it.”

Because that, when they knew God, they glorified him not as God, neither were thankful; but became vain in their imaginations, and their foolish heart was darkened. Professing themselves to be wise, they became fools, **And changed the glory of the uncorruptible God into an image made like to corruptible man, and to birds, and fourfooted beasts, and creeping things.**



Romans 1:21-23

them up to uncleanness
through the lusts of their own hearts, to dishonour their own bodies between themselves: **Who changed the truth of God into a lie, and worshipped and served the creature more than the Creator,** who is blessed for ever. Amen.



Romans 1:24-25

1. Majority Opinion- we should not be here because it gives credibility to a silly theory of creation.- embarrassed to be here.
2. Those who don't believe in evolution are dumb.
3. Scientific theories are testable
4. Historical sciences- biology, geology- complex

5. Present bio-diversity is the result of changes over time. Living organisms have evolved from an ancestor that was different.

6. Mechanism of evolution is heatedly debated among evolutionists. But it is a historical reality.

7. Encourage students to challenge it

why only present one side in the books?

8. Vested interest- believe what we

9. Go to a doctor- I have a pain- faulty heart- only experts are capable of knowing that evolution is true.
10. Scientists arrive at facts on a world wide scale. They have decided evolution is true.
11. What evidence? Fossil record- internally consistent- geographic distribution- comparative anatomy- vestigial structures- embryology, gill

12. Biologists do not argue about natural selection.
Stand up comic not science
I'm smart- you're dumb.
13. Scientists are realists- make sense of the world- make a model that makes is consistent with the model
after their kind.
14. Biology for 30 years- are there limits?
15. Bone in the dirt- we know

16. What part of the Origins is wrong?
17. Types of evolution are religions. What is a religion?
18. My thoughts on where micro ends and macro begins.
19. If only 6000 years old- hard pressed to explain- macro becomes probable in the minds of most scientists.

1. DNA is too complex to have arisen by chance
2. Similarities in code prove a common designer
3. The chromosome # does not follow the expected pattern

Why I can't believe in evolution:

1. Lack of scientific evidence- over 50 lies are used to support the theory but no real science. There is no 'fossil record,' 'geologic column' or 'billions of years.'
2. Lack of logic- "If we can arrange it on paper, that proves it!"
3. Lack of purpose- life means